The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,229. New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M.L.COROMANDEL	4406	800	I. Reaves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 600, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. RAIDUINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO		1st April	8th May.

PASSENGERS WITH RESIDENT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Loweisch	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ..... A. Trobitz ..... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 30th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200 600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

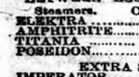
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL
s. s. "ARMENIA" SAILING 13th FEBRUARY

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,930 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1903, tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, at 5 p.m., calling at ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,171 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	T. W. Gourley	20th ,, ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	J. R. Kewly	6th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case...Rs. 2-8 to	2	12
Bath Enamel Tube, in case.....Rs. 3-12 to	4	8
House in Boxwood, Fahr and Cent. graduation... Re. 1-8 to	3	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case with verification	10	0
Pocket, in Revolving German Silver Case. Rs. 7 to	8	0
Chemical Enamel Tube Fahr and Cent. Scale....	8	8
Chemical with Fahrenheit Scale in insulated glass cylinder	6	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, on Oak. Rs. 13-8 to	30	0
Self-Registering, Max and Min, in Case for Travellers ..... Rs. 19 to	25	0
Maximum and Minimum Combined Six's Principle in Japanned Case with Magnet	9	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop.....Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
In Round Electrum do. .....Rs. 4-4 to	6	0
In Mahogany do.	5	8
In Round Watch Shaped do. ...Rs. 6-8 to	5	8
In Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap...	3	8
Symon's Patent Unmistakable true north Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case with Agate Caps	6	8
Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass .....Rs. 14-0 to	22	0

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap...	5	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with Stop	6	4
,, ,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case	7	0
Universal, for any position North or South of the Line..... Rs. 27-8 to	60	0

HYGROMETERS.

MASON'S STANDARD, Indelible figures on porcelain	27	0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish.....	12	0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ...	45	0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
CHEMIST AND IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are now ISSUING NEW SHARE CERTIFICATES. Application for renewal should be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 for each certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 9th Feb., 1888.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director and General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7-H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons steam and hand winches, vertical and 35-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engine, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam hammers, Gregoil and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28½ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, 4 and 3 inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, cryners, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of double-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Calcutta, November 25, 1887.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ANOTHER SUCCESS 1887.
OF Rs. 28 8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
FIRST ORDER MERIT 1887.
ALL Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ADELAIDE EXHIBITION 1887.
DEALERS Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "SPORTSMAN" 1887.
OLD Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "CIVILIAN" 1887.
MELLOW Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE ANALYSIS 1887.
MATURED Rs. 28-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz. :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	40	0
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron, Sashand	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do	4	8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

LODGE KIT,

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

The Jubilee Commemoration Jewel, to be worn by all Masons ... 25 0

THORPE AND CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapisiazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.
EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 ,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 ,,
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 ,,
CONGO	1,040 ,,
BROKEN TEA	720 ,,
BOHEA	640 ,,
DUST	500 ,,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

		Rs.			Rs.
HOAR'S SHIRTS	PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ... }	6 for 23	HOAR'S SHIRTS	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable ... }	each 8 / 3 for 23
HOAR'S SHIRTS	BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ... }	6 for 28	HOAR'S SHIRTS	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new colours (thoroughly shrunk) ... }	each 9 / 3 for 25
HOAR'S SHIRTS	BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ... }	6 for 32	HOAR'S SHIRTS	SILK AND WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness ... }	each 8-8 / 3 for 25
HOAR'S SHIRTS	SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs ... }	6 for 36	HOAR'S SHIRTS	CRICKETING OR BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar and Pocket ... }	each 9 / 3 for 25
HOAR'S SHIRTS	FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs ... }	6 for 30	HOAR'S SHIRTS	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic ... }	each 9 / 3 for 25
HOAR'S SHIRTS	OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs ... }	6 for 36	HOAR'S SHIRTS	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable ... }	each 12-8 / 3 for 35

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.		PINCE-NEZ.	
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.		Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0	In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs. 20 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0	In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 8
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0	In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.		Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.	
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	Rs. 5 0	In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)		Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FOR the convenience of GENTLEMEN passing hurriedly through Bombay we keep a large assortment of READY-MADE GARMENTS, such as FLANNEL and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, THIN BLUE SERGE SUITS, WHITE SHIRTS, JUTE SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, in all materials, ULSTERS, BROWN HOLLAND SUITS, &c., &c. Any garment not in Stock and urgently required can be made up at a few hours' notice.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In Boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY are requested to ATTEND at the HIGH COURT, THIS MORNING, at 10-30 a.m.

MINNESINGERS.

THE NEXT SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, February 13, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price One Rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1888.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED SPECIAL and the ADJOURNED BUDGET MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 11th February, 1888.

18-CARAT GOLD WARRANTED.

FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS.

ON EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TASTE.

Each Chain in weight 6½, 7¼, 7¾, 8¼, and 9½ Tolas. Price, Rs. 28 per tola nett cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.	Towels.
Cheroots.	Counterpanes.
Cigarettes.	Sheeting.
Tobaccos.	Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.	Door and Window Curtains.
Photographic Materials	Cooking Stoves.
Pianos.	Warming Stoves.
Piano Stools.	Carpets:
Piano Insulators.	Sponges.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travelling Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Tables.	Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Wash Stand	Enamelled Iron Ware.
Scrap Albums.	TriumphFolding Chairs.
Portrait Albums.	Sensitized Paper.
Cameras.	Albuminised Paper.
Lenses.	Platinotype Requisites.
Dry Plates.	Burnishers.
Print Washers.	Retouching Desks.
Plate Washers.	Drop Shutters.
Bent Wood Furniture.	
Table Linen.	

SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

WANTED, two TEMPORARY DRAFTSMEN for Employment on Defence Works. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally at office of undersigned between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Ex. Engineer Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 7th Feb., 1888.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE pair high-class Compound Corliss Condensing ENGINES, Cylinders 20" H. P. and 36" L. P. Dia., Stroke 42," Revolution 70, by Messrs. Goodfellow and Mathews, fitted with modern appliances to ensure economy of fuel, and steady working; eminently suited for a Spinning Mill or for any other Factory. Made in 1885, and used for 21 months only. The are to be removed simply to make room for larger Engines. Can be seen at work on application to "X. Y.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client, Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS HURRUCKCHAND, any and all persons or per ons having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage and tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Chinchpokli public road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, south, and east by property of Imperial Flour Mills, and on or towards the west by the public road, which said premises, are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No 32-34 and Ward No 8231-8233, and were formerly in the occupation of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and are now in the possession of the said Hassumbhoy Visram.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground also situate, lying, and being in Chinchpokli public road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north and east by property of the City of Bombay Mills, on or towards the west by property of the Imperial Flour Mills, and on or towards the south by public road, and were formerly in the occupation of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and are now in the possession of the said Hassumbhoy Visram.

The said two pieces or parcels of land together contain by rough estimation 9,500 square yards or thereabouts, and form portions of a large piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 24,078 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 29, New No. D 16589, and New Survey No. 1 B 2627. Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF WOODEN SHED AT BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the small wooden shed at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Dharamshala at Byculla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich chandeliers, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., at Gilder Street, behind the Jadowjee Ragowjee's Mills.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2806-2809 Gilder Street, by order of Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla, Esq., the whole of the above household furniture, &c. (Full particulars will be given hereafter.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Mess President, 2nd Bombay East Yorkshire Regiment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mess, Colaba, all the mess furniture consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass and crockeryware, platedware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls, cues, &c., a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by BENNETT & Co., with balls, cues, &c., a handsome strong bay Arab horse, a handsome trained cavalry charger, two 80 lb. tents, military saddles, &c., &c., lamps, &c., complete, garden pots, &c., &c., the property of the Officers' Mess, Regimental Library, and Officers, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sochne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle-Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate chromolithographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, an English-built light comfortable Victoria, an English-built mail-phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chestnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English made double and single harness, &c. the property of F. KIRBY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."

1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

5 bales grey shirtings
5 " " dhoties
7 cases prints
5 " white shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
3 " sarees.
1 D.B. B.L. C.F. gun with implements in case by Adams.
1 D.B. B.L. P.F. gun.
1 repeating rifle.
4 bales T. red double yarn.
100 boxes bar soap.

An invoice of very handsome clocks, such as black marble clocks with vases to match, pilot clock, steam hammer clock, lantern shaped, English windmill, China umbrella and panoply clocks, &c.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet stand tea and coffee pots, copper utensil, double barrelled breach loading gun, sword, revolver, &c.

2 English open face silver watches, one by J. W. Benson and the other by John Elkan.

By order of Ballajee Golabchund, Jeweller of Indore, and on account and at the risk of the Sha Heeralal Choonilall, of Mundoosar.

Pearl and Diamond Jewellery, consisting of Gullapato, Damni, Tiko, Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Rings, &c.

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Coromandel.

W L 340 & Co. } 641—1 case 25 great gross steel key rings, s. w. damaged.
W L 307 & Co. } 71—1 " 25 " " " " " "

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late A. de LETOWSKI consisting of keyless watch with guard, wearing apparel, books, stones, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 " " landau.
1 " office shigram.
1 light strong buggy.
1 " dog-cart.
1 brand new light Victoria.
1 handsome bay Arab horse 15 hands, 6 years old, goes in single harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Upper Colaba, on the sea side, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Lieut. W. SPEAK, the same comprises glassware, dinner dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle frames, butter and jam pots, biscuit box, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, furniture, such as dining drawingroom, pier, side, writing dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumwaiter, ornament stands, cots, chest-of-drawers, clothespress, almyra, wardrobe, dressing glass, towel horse, carpets, lamps, pictures, table ornaments and flower vases, bath and dispense furniture, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse, by order of Hurkissondass Cooberdass and on account and at the risk of Muggonlall Hurjeewundass.

25 bundles copper sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 497 of 1885.

Peroshaw Pallonjee ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Pallonjee Pestonjee and another.......Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Pursuant to an order made in the about suit on the 19th day of January, 1888, and under instructions from the defendant, Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Road, without the Fort, admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and tax under old No. 570 and new No. 2,682, old survey No. 1-85 and new survey No. 8,198, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3,103 and street No. 51, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, on or towards the east by the house of Anpoornabai, widow of Abba Patell, deceased, and a range or chawl of Cassinath Damodar Josey, and on or towards the west by a public passage and the house of Bhugwantrao Morojee, which, said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and certain tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, 29, Medows Streets, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1888.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1888.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON

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Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED,

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1887.

Assets.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Loans	19,51,894 13 4	
Cash Credits	4,62,543 7 5	
Bills Discounted Account	1,49,064 6 8	25,63,602 11 5
Government Paper Account	2,00,570 6 6	
Stamps	596 8 6	
Dead Stock	4,236 10 1	
Suspense Account	2,616 3 0	
House Property Account No. II.	4,275 9 7	
Do. do. No. III.	29,828 10 9	
Preliminary Charges Branch Account	341 12 6	2,42,455 12 11
Agencies	3,59,096 6 5	
Cash Balance	7,38,955 0 11	
Amount invested in Government Paper and Deposits	4,25,083 13 5	15,23,135 4 9
Total	......	43,29,193 13 1

Liabilities.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Capital Account	......	3,00,000 0 0
Fixed Deposits	32,75,940 3 0	
Current Deposits	5,10,441 8 11	37,86,381 11 11
Reserve Fund	......	2,05,553 14 10
Profit and Loss for the half-year ending 31st December 1887	29,326 15 7	
Brought forward from 30th June 1887	7,931 2 9	37,258 2 4
Total	......	43,29,193 13 1

R. RUTHERFORD DEANS, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

HEAD OFFICE : ALLAHABAD.

BRANCH AT CAWNPORE.

LONDON BANKERS—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, 2, Prince's Street, Mansion House, and THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA BANKERS—THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BANKERS—THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CORRESPONDENTS AT

AGRA.	FYZABAD.	MADRAS.	NAINI TAL.
BANKIPORE.	JABALPUR.	MEERUT.	RAWAL PINDI.
BENARES.	LAHORE.	MUSSOORIE.	SIMLA.
DELHI.	LUCKNOW.	NAGPORE.	UMBALLA.

DIRECTORS :

CHARLES H. HILL, Esq., Advocate, High Court, N.-W. P.
GEO. A. ROSS, Esq., Advocate, High Court, N.-W. P.
J. STRACHAN, Esq., Chief Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway.
MUNSHI RAM PRASAD, Government Pleader, High Court, N.-W. P.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTOR :

The Hon'ble T. CONLAN, Advocate and Member of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Legislative Council.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on all minimum monthly balances exceeding one hundred and not exceeding ten thousand rupees.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed thereon at the following rates per annum :—

Repayable after 8 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Ditto 5 do., 4 "
Ditto 3 do., 3 "

INTEREST at the rate of 4 per cent., per annum allowed on money deposited, available at any time for this Bank's Bills on London.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE granted on London, payable on demand and at three and four months' sight at the current rates.

FAMILY REMITTANCES to Europe can be made monthly or otherwise, according to instructions.

LETTERS OF CREDIT granted on London and on all the Bank's Agencies in India.

BILLS AND CHEQUES payable in England, Scotland, and Ireland purchased.

DRAFTS granted on all the Bank's Correspondents and Drafts and Cheques cashed.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted and other advances made on approved Security.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS, STOCKS, SHARES purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken, and Interest and Dividends realized.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES obtained and Fire Insurances effected.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, TRANSFER DEEDS, AND OTHER FORMS supplied.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted, and all requisite information obtained on application.

PIANOFOTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Governor-General of Goa, Victoria Terminus, 9-45 a.m.
First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Geyer and Company, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society.
Yacht Club Dance.
Entertainment, crew of the s.s. Verona, Seamen's Institute.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvie; and Heathfield (s), Moulmein. Yesterday:—Endymion (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Orion (s), for Massowah; Kt. Errant (s), Trieste and Venice; H. Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; R. Harrowing (s), Rangoon; and Europa (s), Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 14th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment was given on Saturday night at the Seamen's Institute by the crew of the P. and O. s. s. Verona by the kind permission of Captain Mudie. The performance consisted of a minstrel troupe under Mr. G. W. Cartwright and a dramatic piece entitled "Black Justice." We understand the performance will be repeated to-night.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, which was in liquidation, was held on Saturday at their office in Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Trimbuk R. Telang occupying the chair. On the motion of the chairman, the meeting approved of the accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1887, and of the manner in which the liquidation had been conducted. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George charged Shunker Ramchandra, an old offender, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5. The accused, it appeared, mixed with a crowd of natives who were buying tickets at the Mody Bunder. Noticing a well filled purse in the pocket of one Ramjee, he attempted to remove it, but was caught in the act, and made over to a police sepoy. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Inspector Guider charged a Hindoo, named Gangaram, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday, with grievously assaulting a caste-fellow, named Sivram Kanjee. The complainant's case was that there was enmity between himself and the accused. On the 8th he, with some others, visited him and demanded money. Believing he would make friends with them the complainant went with them to a liquor-shop where, after taking his drink, the accused and his friends assaulted him. Gangaram struck complainant in the face, fracturing his nose. In defence Gangaram denied the charge, and set up an *alibi*. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Bindasur Hunooman and Shunker Doorga, Purdasee milk sellers, were, on Saturday, charged by Superintendent Page, before Mr. P. Ryan, with disorderly behaviour at the fair at Walkeshwar on Friday. At about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Suddoo Paroo, in company with his brother and sister while going along the Walkeshwar Road, met the two accused, who made use of a very indecent expression to Suddoo Paroo's sister, and accused No. 2 pushed her with a stick which he had. On the brothers remonstrating with the accused, they assaulted them. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each, and also bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 in their own recognizances to keep the peace towards the complainants.—Two other Purdasees, named Dhokulsing Nowthumsing and Ramdin Luximon, were also convicted on Saturday by the same magistrate of singing indecent songs and uttering obscene words to the annoyance of the persons who attended the fair at Walkeshwar, on Friday last. They were also fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ACTION ON AN AGENCY ACCOUNT.

ON Saturday last, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Dharsey Dewjee and others sought to recover from Jamat Daji and others the sum of Rs. 400, being the balance due to the plaintiffs on an agency account. Mr. F. K. Patuck, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Babooroo Ramchunder represented the defendants. It was contended for the defence that the Presidency Small Cause Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the defendants were agriculturists in the Deccan, and therefore could not be such under the Deccan Agriculturists' Reilef Act in any of the Civil Courts, but in the Civil Courts of the locality of which they were residents.

Mr. Patuck disputed the defendants being Agriculturists in the Deccan; but the fact was amply proved by Mr. Babooroo, who, on producing the certificates from the village police Patel, and the conciliators, under the Act, his Honour dismissed the suit with cost.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFTS OF CHEQUES.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Superintendent Macdermott placed a European, named Henry Palmer, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on a charge of having in his possession property worth Rs. 35, which was reasonably suspected to have been stolen. There were also present in court two other Europeans, whom Mr. Macdermott had apprehended in connection with the case, the fact of which he stated to be as follows:—On Friday morning, the Manager of the National Bank sent for him and reported that one of the other Europeans, William Worthy by name, had presented at the Bank a cheque for Rs. 313-12 on the account of a Mr. T. Kendall. The Manager explained that he had received a telegram from Mr. T. Kendall a week previous apprising him of the loss of the cheque, and owing to a suspicious circumstance,—namely, that Worthy, though stating he was Kendall, signed that name H. Kendall instead of T. Kendall,—desired the police to make enquiries in the matter. Mr. Macdermott stated that he took Worthy away from the Bank, and at the police station searched him and found he was in possession of several other cheques, one of them for Rs. 2,000. The cheques, Worthy said, had been stolen with other property and other cheques in a box from Mr. Kendall at the Poona Station, and this box, he added, was with a man named Palmer. Worthy offered to point out Palmer, and they both went in search of him. Passing along the Musjid Bunder they accidentally met Palmer, who was in a victoria with a box, and apparently returning from the Prince's Dock. Palmer was then taken to the police station, where the box was opened, and found to contain several articles belonging to Mr. Kendall and the latter's cheque book. Palmer admitted that he had found the box in a second-class carriage at the Poona Station, and had brought it to Bombay. On farther inquiries it was ascertained that Worthy had been drinking on Thursday with a couple of friends at the Hamilton Hotel, and offered a cheque on the National Bank in payment. The cheque, after much objections, had been accepted at the hotel and sent to the Bank next day to see if it was negociable, and as was expected was dishonoured. Mr. Macdermott explained that sometime ago a theft had occurred at the Poona Station, when Mr. Kendall's box, and shortly after, a cash-box containing the salaries of the railway police were stolen. Suspicion now naturally fell on the Europeans, Palmer, Worthy and the other, named Ollerton; and the case, as it occurred on the railway, was taken to Col. Portman, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, who directed that Palmer should be charged. Mr. Kendall had been communicated with, and was expected in Bombay shortly. Mr. Macdermott asked for a remand in the matter to enable the prosecution to further inquiries and Mr. Kendall to attend.

His Worship had no objection to remand the case. He did so after he had recorded Mr. Macdermott's evidence. All three were admitted to bail.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	In Feb., 1888. Bengal. Rs.	In Jan., 1888. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	18,83,300	71,08,300
Actual	50,70,100	18,57,375	69,27,475
Better than Estimate	....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	1,54,900	25,925	1,80,825

SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND NINE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of Feb., 1888. Bengal. Rs.	End of Jan., 1888. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	5,74,75,000	2,05,33,400	7,80,08,400
Actual	5,54,31,725	2,00,14,800	7,54,46,525
Better than Estimate	....	......	.....
Worse than Estimate	20,43,275	5,18,600	25,61,875

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PAREL FLATS MURDER.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the trial of Syed Gool Syed Khairullakhan, a Mahomedan Pathan, on a charge of murdering his wife Sharifa Khatoon on the 21st November last, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee for the defence.

The following gentlemen composed the jury: Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram (foreman), J. F. Horbury, William Greaves, Charles H. Byrne, John Griffiths, J. O'Connell, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Dosabhoy Merwanjee, and Shantaram Juggonath.

The Hon'ble F. L. Latham, the Advocate-General, and Mr. Chitty appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee defended the prisoner.

Saifulla Bin Abdulla, a schoolmaster living opposite the Jackaria Musjid, said that he knew the accused. On the 21st November the prisoner came to his house with a man named Gwalior, and asked him to take charge of his daughter for a few hours, as he was going to buy a ticket for Aden. This was about one o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner returned about 4 o'clock, with two cots. The cots he said he had made for his own use, but as he did not require them then, he offered to sell them to the witness cheap. The witness accordingly bought the cots for two rupees. That night the prisoner and his daughter and Noor Mahomed passed the night in the house of the witness. The next morning Noor Mahomed said he would not go with the prisoner, but after some persuasion, and a promise, of the prisoner's daughter's hand in marriage he consented to accompany the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin, witness said that he gave the prisoner a letter for delivery to a person in Mecca. The letter was addressed to Mahomed Kasim. Dada Mia, the caretaker in a chawl, and Vittoo Babajee, a police peon, and Inspector Raymond spoke to the finding of the box, which contained the dead body of the woman. The last witness also identified the clothes which were on the body.

Mahomed Khan Viriam Khan, a jemadar in the Aden Police, said that on the night of the 1st December he boarded the s.s. Wave on her arrival in Aden harbour, and arrested the prisoner and Noor Mahomed and a little girl. He also took charge of two boxes and some bedding. In one of the boxes he found a pair of pincers, and a bundle of female apparel. He found a tin box containing powdered arsenic in another box. The prisoner had with him Rs. 71 and two tickets. The prisoner had with him a *razai*, which was missed on the second day of the return voyage to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrooddin, witness said that the *razai* he had spoken of was not enterd in any list.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham, witness said that immediately on arrival at Bombay he reported to the Khan Saheb that the *razai* was missing. Gool Nissa, the daughter of the prisoner, was then tendered by the prosecution for cross-examination. No questions, however, were asked her.

As the counsel for the prisoner called no witnesses, the Advocate-General proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said that it was not necessary for him to repeat the story told by the witness, Noor Mahomed. That evidence would, be admitted, have to be received with due suspicion, and it was therefore most important for him to point out to the jury how his statements were severally corroborated by outside evidence. The learned counsel then proceeded to review the evidence, and point out to the jury how the story of the accomplice was borne out by corroborative evidence. In course of his remarks he drew attention to the fact that in every transaction in which the prisoner and Noor Mahomed was associated, the latter always appeared to act towards the prisoner in the manner of a servant to his master. He then asked them, whether viewing the evidence of the accomplice by the light of the statements of the various witnesses, they thought it possible, that he had invented the story. But considering the case apart altogether from Noor Mahomed's evidence, he did not think there could be any doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoner. In the first place, there was the disappearance of the woman Sheriffa, which the defence had not in any way attempted to explain. Then there was the fact of her having been the prisoner's wife, and also the fact that she had not been seen since the prisoner left the house in Packmodia Street. A body was found in a box at Parel. The box was identified as the property of the accused, and the clothes on the box were recognised by several witnesses as those belonging to the woman Sheriffa. Then there was the medical evidence, which proved that the woman had died of suffocation, and the wounds on her throat exactly corresponded with marks that the tongs which were found in the possession of the accused would leave if used for the comprehension of the windpipe. Besides this they would have to consider the extreme anxiety of the prisoner to leave Bombay, and also his anxiety to take Noor Mahomed with him. It was difficult to account for the fact that Noor Mahomed did not share with him in this anxiety, and can only be explained by the circumstance that the accomplice was an inhabitant of Jellalabad, in which land, the taking of another's life was not considered so very grave an offence. There was only one other thing which he would refer to, and that was the conduct of the police in this case. The questions put to the witnesses by the learned counsel for the prosecution suggested that undue pressure had been brought to bear on them by the police to get them to corroborate the statements of Noor Mahomed. Now they would remember that many of the witnesses had been examined by the police before Noor Mahomed was brought to Bombay at all. The police had done nothing more than their duty.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee then addressed the jury in defence of his client. He said he would make his observations as short as possible consistently with the duty he had to discharge towards his client. He could not but remember that they had been sitting in the box from early morning till late in the evening for five consecutive days, but he had also to remember that the life or death of the prisoner might depend on the closeness of the attention they paid to the observations which would fall from his lips and from those of his lordship. The Advocate-General was wrong in suggesting that his (Mr. Budroodin's) cae would be to abuse the police. Nothing was further from his intention. He never wantonly made any observations against the police. But when their conduct was such as deserve the strictures of counsel, he would not shrink from the duty he was bound to discharge. And in this case there were very grave matters indeed, which would require the most careful attention. He would not say that the police had actually composed the evidence, but he would affirm that in getting together the evidence in this case, they had exercised undue influence on the witnesses. It was certainly their duty, as the Advocate-General had said, to investigate crimes and bring the offenders to justice, but the law does not empower them to coerce witnesses into saying, what otherwise they would not say. He asked them to review the evidence given by the twenty-five witnesses called for the prosecution, and to say whether it bore the impress of truth and of perfect *bona fides*, or whether it did not show marks of the undue and coercive influence of the police. As they had heard from the learned Advocate-General the chief witness in the case, was the approver, Noor Mahomed, but his evidence could not safely be relied on, unless it was corroborated in material points. It was not enough that he should be corroborated in some points, but before his evidence could be used against the prisoner, it was absolutely necessary that it should be corroborated in material points. It was unnecessary for him to repeat the story of the accomplice, of the alleged crime. He would not, of course, deny that on the morning of the 25th November, the police found a box in a ditch at Parel, containing the body of a dead woman, but what he would ask the jury to consider was, firstly, whether this body was the body of the woman Sheriffa, who had married the prisoner, and, secondly, whether the woman whose body was found in the box, was murdered or died a natural death. They must have clear and conclusive evidence on both these points. With regard to the first point he submitted that the prosecution had utterly failed to establish the identity of Sheriffa. No person who had known her in life, had recognised her after death. Neither friends nor relations were called to recognise the features of the dead woman. The only evidence of identification was that given by the witnesses who recognised the clothes which were found on the body as those belonging to Sheriffa. These clothes consisted of a pair of *pyjamas* and *orni*, the ordinary apparel of a Mahomedan woman. How many thousands of such articles were there in Bombay? Surely they would not find the prisoner guilty of this dreadful crime on evidence resting simply on the statements of men, who had seen this woman once or twice wear the ordinary clothes of a Mahomedan woman, and on that slender basis affected to identify the dead body found at Parel, as that of Sheriffa. The next question was did the woman found at Parel, die by foul means, or did she die a natural death. If they believed the story of Noor Mahomed, then of course, it was a murder. But wherein was his statement corroborated? He did not mean in any way to impeach the *bona fides* of Dr. Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who attributed the death to suffocation, but he submitted that it would have been much more satisfactory had Dr. Smith been able to produce the notes he took when making an autopsy of the body, as his evidence before the coroner's jury was not given till the 17th December, or some time after the prisoner was brought back from Aden. Supposing they were satisfied on these two points, what proof had they that the prisoner was beyond all reasonable doubt the man who committed the murder. The learned counsel then went on to show how palpably inconsistent with common sense was the testimony the witnesses who were called to corroborate the statements of Noor Mahomed on material points. He pointed out the extreme improbability that men like the keeper of the *Musaffurkhana* and the peon to the Protector of Pilgrims should have been so extraordinarily observant, as to notice the various peculiarities of the boxes belonging to the accused and clothes and ornaments worn by the woman, considering that these articles were of such an ordinary character, and the people who lived in the *Musaffarkhana* so numerous. It was not unreasonable to suppose that the anklets so often mentioned in the case were prisoner's own property, inasmuch as they might have been made by him for one or other of his previous wives. He asked them to discredit altogether the testimony of the woman Amina who deposed to having seen the *reckla* drive away with the box. According to her own statement she was cleaning or sifting some rice, and this operation they must remember, required very close attention, and it was hardly credible that her attention would be diverted from her immediate occupation of the noise of a *reckla* being driven from a house on the opposite side of the road. She was just observant enough to recognise the prisoner and his companion, but failed to perform the same feat with respect to the *recklawala* whose nationality or creed she was even unable to establish. But even were her evidence accepted as true, was it not possible that the box she had seen being removed was the one taken to the Moola's at Jakaria Musjid? It was admitted that the accused vacated the premises in Packmodia Street that day and removed all his furniture. Then with regard to the anxiety of the accused to leave for *hadj*. The accused had all along from his first arrival in Bombay advertised his intention of going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and there was nothing extraordinary in his taking the opportunity when passages were cheap to do so. Then again it was only natural that he should prefer to go on *hadj* in company with another Pathan. The story about his adjuration of Noor Mahomed to accompany him to Meccas was on the face of it exaggerated and distorted. It could not be said that the prisoner bought Noor Mahomed's ticket, because if he did the tickets would, in the usual course of things, bear consecutive numbers. But they did not. The prisoner's ticket was numbered 43 and that of Noor Mahomed bore the number 45. The only reasonable inference was therefore that the two men bought their tickets independently. The learned counsel then dealt with the evidence of the different shopkeepers and the two persons who were alleged to have seen the prisoner at Parel in a manner similar to that in which he had disposed of the other evidence of identification. He submitted in conclusion that the evidennce of the approver was not corroborated in any one material point. The guilt of the accused was not established beyond all reasonable doubt, and the benefit of such doubt should be given to his client. He thanked the jury for the attention they paid to what must necessarily have been a tedious address. His task had been a difficult one, and he must crave indulgence for any shortcomings in defence of a prisoner from whom he could receive no assistance. His only instructions in the case had been from the Crown.

His Lordship then delivered his charge to the jury. He told them how necessary it was to receive with the utmost caution the evidence of an accomplice. Although it was not illegal to convict on the simple testimony of an accomplice, it was laid down by the law itself and by such a high authority as Sir Barnes Peacock, once Chief Justice of Calcutta, that it was most unsafe to bring in a verdict of guilty against an accused person on the uncorroborated testimony of an approver. If, however, they were of the opinion that the evidence of the accompolice was corroborated in all the material points by the mass of evidence before them, it would be their duty to find a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. His lordship then read the evidence of Noor Mahomed, and showed in how striking a manner his statements were corroborated by the various witnesses. There was nothing that he could suggest to discredit their testimony. It was not, he said, a necessary for the Crown to establish a motive for the crime, but if they believed Noor Mahomed when he spoke of the frequent quarrels between the husband and wife, and he could see no reason why if they believed him on other points they should disbelieve him on this, the motive was present. They would remember how often in this country life was taken for very little provocation. To assist them in arriving at their verdict they had the unquestionable facts that a murder was committed, that the person murdered was the woman Sheriffa, who was the wife of the accused, and the conduct of the prisoner in leaving the house the very day the woman disappeared. The police deserved very great credit for the way in which they had presented the case. His Lordship could not agree with the suggestion that they had exercised any undue influence on the witnesses to get them to give the evidence they did. It was quite impossible to believe that all these twenty-four men could have been engaged in a conspiracy against the accused. It was most probable that the accomplice made a clean breast of everything, and upon his statements the Khan Saheb, had very cleverly and carefully collected the evidence of the various parties concerned.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 6-30 p.m., and returned in ten minutes with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The prisoner in answer to the question from his lordship, as to whether he had anything to say against sentence being pronounced upon him, said I do not admit having committed the murder. I have not been properly tried, and I beg your lordship will have me retried. The police have got up this case against me, and the Khan Saheb has acted from enmity.

His Lordship: Syed Gool Khairulla Khan, after a long and protracted trial by a most intelligent jury, you have been found guilty of a cruel and most horrible murder, and no one who has heard the evidence can doubt for a moment that you took that woman's life as described by your accomplice. There is not the slightest reason to assume that the police have improperly dealt with the witnesses in the case, and in the course of a long experience, I have scarcely ever seen a case so clearly proved against a prisoner as this one. The sentence of the court is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came, and on a day afterwards fixed, that you be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck till you are dead.

The prisoner, on hearing his doom, tore his shirt in two and cried loudly for mercy. He was removed from the dock by several policemen, who had a difficult task to keep him quiet.

The Sessions were adjourned at 7 p.m. till th morning.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

H. H. SREE PUDMANANA, Dasa Vunji Balla, Rama Burma, Kula Sakhura Kiritapathi Munna, Sultan Shum Sheerjung Bahadoor, Ram Rajah, the Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Political Officer of Travancore; Mr. T. Ram Rao, F. M. N., his Dewan; Dr. White, Acting Senior Physician of the Travancore State; Mr. F. Watts, his Chief Secretary; and other officers of his Highness's Staff, together with about 180 armed followers, arrived on Saturday evening by special train at the Victoria Terminus, Bori Bunder, from Poona. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with band, was furnished by the 4th Bombay Rifles under the command of Lieut. Kewn. Mr. J. J. Heaton, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government, attended as a deputation on behalf of Government to receive his Highness. A carriage and four, and other carriages were drawn up near the station platform for his Highness and members of his suite. Among those present to receive his Highness at the station were: Rao Bahadoor Baskerrao Balcrishna Pelley and his two sons, Col. Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, Messrs. Wamunrao Damodaji, Nathooram Damoodhar, Rowjee Baskerjee. His Highness was conducted to a carriage of his Excellency the Governor, and in company with Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Mr. J. J. Heaton, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar drove off to Dharia Mhal, at Malabar Hill, escorted by a detachment of the Governor's body-guard. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of his Highness's arrival. Mr. Wullibhoy Kadarbhoy, his Highness's Bombay Agent, came by the same special train. His Highness the Maharaja intends remaining here for fourteen days, and then proceeds to Madras.

SOME recent discussions (says the *Bombay Educational Record*) have directed attention to the question: "What is the right and proper distribution of the higher grades of the Educational Department between the inspectorial or executive and the tutorial or learned sides of the Department?" The following facts regarding the present distribution between the two sides in other parts of India have an obvious and instructive bearing on the point. As regard the first grade there are two first grade appointments in Bengal, one of which is held by an inspector and one by a principal; in Madras there is only one first grade, which is held by an inspector, and the same is the case in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab there is one first grade, which is occupied by the Director of Public Instruction, and two second grades, one of which is held by an inspector and one by a principal. In Bombay alone are both first grades held by principals, a monopoly which has never, we believe, been permitted in any other part of India. Taking the first and second grades together the inspectors in Bengal hold 4 out of 9 appointments, in Madras 2 out of 3, in Bombay 2 out of 5, and in the N.-W. P. and Oudh 4 out of 5.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

WE recently announced that the Secretary of State had, in reply to the memorial regarding the appointment of a member of the Covenanted Service to the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, declined to interfere with the appointment. The following is a copy of the memorial presented to the Secretary of State on the subject:—

To the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The humble memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay.

Sheweth,—

1. That your Lordship's memorialists recently presented a memorial to his Excellency the Governor and President in Council of Bombay with regard to the appointment by his Excellency in Council of a member of the Bombay Civil Service to the acting office of Chief Presidency Magistrate of the City of Bombay, a copy whereof is hereunto appended, together with a copy of the Resolution passed by his Excellency in Council in reply to the said memorial.

2. That your memorialists prayed, amongst other things, that, in the event of his Excellency in Council not feeling justified in acceding to the payer of their memorial, his Excellency in Council would forward their memorial to your Lordship for final disposal.

3. That his Excellency in Council, as will be seen from the copy of the Resolution hereto appended, has declined to accede to the prayer of the memorial, and has also declined to forward the memorial for final disposal by your Lordship; but has stated that, "if the memorialists, or any of them, desire to do so, they can submit a memorial in the regular manner, addressed to the Secretary of State, and the Governor in Council will forward it, with such observations as he may see fit to make upon it."

4. In the memorial which they presented to his Excellency in Council your memorialists endeavoured to obtain recognition of the principle that the appointment, both to the permanent and acting office of Chief Presidency Magistrate of the City of Bombay, should in all cases, if possible, be conferred upon a competent professional lawyer possessing knowledge and experience of the local affairs of the City of Bombay, and the grounds which your memorialists ventured to think were sufficient for the recognition of this principle have been set forth in the memorial itself.

5. The Government Resolution in which his Excellency in Council has replied to that memorial may be summarized as follows:—

(a) That it is not usual to address to Government criticisms on an appointment that Government has made.

(b) Nor to dictate the name of a person whose nomination a section of the public would prefer.

(c) That a Covenanted Civilian is almost from the earliest days of his employment in the service occupied in the daily discharge of magisterial duties and in the trial of cases quite as important and difficult as those which arise in the Presidency Town.

(d) That, as a matter of fact, the Covenanted Civilian appointed to the post is a barrister-at-law.

(e) That enquiries into shipping disasters are not matters of much difficulty, and with the aid of nautical assessors can be satisfactorily performed by any Civilian or Military Magistrate.

(f) That the following idea pervades the memorial, *viz.*, that no one can be fit for any responsible employment in Bombay except a non-official resident in Bombay.

(g) That there are other public grounds upon which the appointment referred to has been made.

6. With respect to (a), your memorialists desire to urge that his Excellency in Council has accorded to a respectful representation by certain citizens of Bombay regarding an appointment vitally affecting their interests—a reception very different from that which those of your memorialists who happen to be Englishmen are accustomed to expect in connection with such representations from the Government of their own country. Your Lordship is, no doubt, aware that in England under an Act passed in the year 1863 (26 and 27 Vic., Ch. 97) any Local Board of any city or place by a majority of two-thirds of their number could obtain the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate, who was required to be a barrister-at-law of not less than 5 years' standing, and that, under the Municipal Corporation's Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., Ch. 50), the Council of a Corporation can obtain the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate by presenting a petition for such appointment to the Secretary of State, and that such magistrate is required to be a barrister of seven years' standing. Your memorialists venture to think that the step which they have taken in presenting with due respect a memorial setting forth their wishes and desires with regard to this appointment was merely the exercise of a constitutional right which is now specifically secured to the public in England by Act of Parliament, and they pray that your Lordship will regard it as such, and that their wishes and desires, which they hereby again respectfully put forward, may have your Lordship's consideration and attention.

7. With respect to (b), nothing could have been further from the intention of your memorialists than to dictate to his Excellency in Council the name of any person for the appointment. It is true that your memorialists did mention the name of a professional lawyer, and did request that his claims to the appointment might be taken into consideration, but their object in doing so was to show pointedly that the services of a professional lawyer who had performed the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate on several previous occasions to the satisfaction of Government were available; and they hoped that by the appointment of the barrister referred to a recognition of the principle contended for would be secured.

8. With regard to (c), your memorialists desire to urge that the functions of a magistrate in the Mofussil and in large Presidency Towns do not, by any means, stand upon an equal footing. The difference between the importance of the duties of a magistrate in the country in England and in populous cities and places has long been there recognised, and has resulted in the appointment of stipendiary magistrates who, by Act of Parliament, must, as has been shown, be Barristers-at-law of a certain standing. On the ground that the same is very much to the point, your memorialists crave leave to quote the preamble of one of the Acts to which they have above referred (*viz.*, 26 and 27 Vic., Ch. 97) which runs as follows: "Whereas the execution of the office of Justice of the Peace within populous cities and places in England and Wales has become difficult and burdensome, the great and increasing extent of the populations therein, and the difficult and important legal questions that arise under various Public and Local Acts, creating unreasonable demands upon the time of Justices. And whereas there is reason to believe that such cities and places would secure the services of stipendiary magistrates for the more speedy and effectual execution of the said office, the better protection of the persons and properties of the inhabitants, and the advantage of the public if provision were made by authority of Parliament for the appointment of such magistrates. Be it therefore enacted, etc." Such were the grounds upon which the last-mentioned Act (the Stipendiary Magistrates Act, 1863) was passed. Your memorialists desire that the principle so applied to populous cities and places in England may be applied to the very populous City of Bombay, which is the second largest city in her Majesty's Empire, and that the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate may at all times be filled, if possible, by a competent professional lawyer possessed of local experience, in order that, borrowing the words of the preamble above quoted, the following objects may be attained, *viz.*, "the more speedy and effectual execution of the said office, the better protection of the persons and properties of the inhabitants and the advantage of the public."

9. As to (d), your memorialists were not aware until the publication of the Government Resolution that Mr. Crawley-Boevey was a barrister-at-law; but Mr. Crawley-Boevey is merely a barrister in name and not by profession; his profession is that of a Covenanted Civilian; and an important element in the principle which your memorialists seek to establish is that the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate should be conferred only on those who have made the law their profession.

10. Again, with respect to (e), in England the importance of enquiries into shipping casualties is regarded by the legislature there with very different views from those taken by his Excellency in Council, as is shewn by the course which legislation has taken on the subject in England. In England enquiries into wrecks and casualties have, by different Acts from time to time, been directed to be held either before two Justices or one stipendiary magistrate or a Wreck Commissioner, and where there is a local Marine Board, of which a stipendiary magistrate is a member, it has been enacted that the enquiry must be held before that magistrate from which it would appear that in England the services of a stipendiary magistrate, who must (as has been shewn) be a barrister of a certain standing, are, when available, preferred to those of other Justices or persons. It is true that under the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts enquiries are sometimes held by magistrates in the Mofussil and by a Military Magistrate at Aden, and also that this duty may devolve on any magistrate but it is to be remarked, first, that at Aden and in the Mofussil the services of professional lawyers are not available for the performance of magisterial duties; secondly, that enquiries into wrecks are held at such places as the Government may direct, and that the places so appointed need not necessarily be either within or near the district where the wreck took place; and, thirdly, that, as a matter of fact, enquiries into wrecks on the coast are frequently directed to be held in the Presidency Town. In the humble opinion of your memorialists an enquiry into the cause of a wreck is not, as his Excellency in Council would seem to think, a light and trivial duty which any person invested with magisterial powers can satisfactorily perform, but a very serious and important and not a very easy function, frequently involving questions affecting the well-being of the merchant service and the competency and character of master-mariners, their officers and crews, upon which the lives of all passengers and the safety of all goods carried by sea depend. In India the court holding the enquiry (of which the magistrate is the chief member) has the power of cancelling or suspending in certain cases the certificates of masters or mates which have been granted under the English Merchant Shipping Acts. In England, Scotland and Ireland the importance to individuals of decisions upon this point is fully recognized, and a right of appeal to the Courts of Admiralty and of Session has been granted by Act of Parliament (42 and 43 Vic., Ch. 72), and a similar right of appeal from decisions given in India and other British possessions has also recently been granted by Act of Parliament (45 and 46 Vic., Ch. 76), from which it appears that the Legislature in England fully recognise the serious nature of the enquiries referred to in all parts of her Majesty's Dominions, and it is, your memorialists submit, a matter of the highest importance that the chief member of the court should be a person accustomed to weight and sift evidence and fully acquainted with the law. While, therefore, admitting that in cases where the services of a competent professional lawyer cannot be obtained, such enquiries must, of necessity, be held by such officers as are available for the purpose; yet that fact, your memorialists submit, is no ground for neglecting or refusing to secure the services of a competent professional lawyer in places such as Presidency Cities, when the services of such a person are available.

11. With regard to (f), it was with feelings of the utmost astonishment and indignation that your memorialists found that in a public document, copies of which have been supplied to the Press, and which it was therefore known would be circulated all over India, a narrow-minded and unworthy motive has been attributed to your memorialists, from which they can conscientiously say that they are absolutely free, and of which there is not, in any paragraph, sentence or word of their memorial, any trace whatever to be found.

12. The Government Resolution refers to the personal bearings of the question. For your memorialists the question, in so far as it relates to the holder of the office, has no personal bearings whatever; they have no feelings of hostility to the Civil Service, whose valuable labours within their proper sphere they gratefully recognise; they certainly have no feeling of hostility to the particular Civil Servant who has been in this instance appointed Acting Chief Magistrate; on the contrary, he is a personal friend of many of your memorialists, and is universally respected as an able and conscientious public servant. The plain and evident intention of the memorial was to secure in connection with the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay a recognition of the principle which, as your memorialists have shown, has already been applied in England to all populous cities and places, that is to say, that the appointment should, when possible, be conferred upon a competent professional lawyer, and, further, that it should, when possible, be conferred on one possessing local experience, and it was to the recognition of this principle in connection with that one office alone that the memorial was strictly confined.

13. His Excellency in Council, while refusing to recognise this principle, has practically admitted the soundness of it in the 6th paragraph of the Government Resolution, wherein it is admited that frequent changes in the office are undesirable, from which it may be fairly inferred that his Excellency in Council is of opinion that the training of a Covenanted Civil Servant does not fit him to perform at once with efficiency the duties of Chief Presidency Magistrate; otherwise, on the assumption that the office were always filled by a Civil Servant, it would be difficult to understand what harm would ensue upon frequent changes.

14. The Government Resolution alludes to other public grounds which have influenced this appointment, but it does not state what those grounds are. If, however, economy should be one of them, your memorialists trust that a desire to effect economy will not alone be allowed to interfere with the principle which they respectfully submit should govern the appointment.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Lordship will take into consideration the representations which they have made and affirm the principle for which they contend.

The Secretary of State's reply is addressed to the Governor in Council, and is as follows:—

India Office, London, 15th December, 1887.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council the letter of your Excellency in Council, No. 8, dated 26th of Oct. last, forwarding a memorial from certain residents of the City of Bombay, regarding the recent appointment of Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

2. The memorialists pray that it may be laid down that the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate should, when possible, be conferred upon a competent professional lawyer possessing local experience.

3. I have already informed your Lordship in Council in my despatch of the 4th of Aug. last, No. 7, that I shall not interfere in the matter of this appointment.

4. I have now to request that your Excellency in Council will cause the memorialists to be informed that while I agree with them that it is most necessary that the office of Chief Magistrate should at all times be filled by a highly competent officer, I do not concur in thinking that any such rule as they suggest should be laid down; neither the circumstances of this particular appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, nor the experience derived from the occasional appointment of a member of the Covenanted Civil Service to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta, lead me to the conclusion that the public interests have suffered by the manner in which the discretion vested by law in the local Government as to appointing to the office of Chief Magistrate has been exercised.—I have, &c.,

(Signed.) CROSS.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

THE alterations in the new University scheme, proposed by the committee appointed to consider it, are of such importance as fully to justify the late refusal of the Senate to allow that measure to pass without the most careful examination of its provisions clause by clause. The modifications now proposed are in the main those which we ourselves advocated some weeks ago, and they certainly tend to deprive the original scheme of its most objectionable features. Thus we are glad to find that the committee have not only proposed a very reasonable increase in the number of candidates eligible for fellowships, but that they have adopted the very just cause of recognizing the eligibility for election of those who, while holding no degree, are nevertheless possessed of qualifications equal in value to any university degree whatever. In their behalf it has been proposed to allow the eligibility for fellowships of "Professors of not less than three years standing in colleges recognized by the University as qualified to teach the complete course requisite for a degree." This is certainly a modification which was called for in the interests of justice and of the University itself, and the same may be said of the changes suggested in connection with Section XX. which, if allowed to stand as in the original draft, might have interfered very disastrously with the independence and due development of the affiliated colleges. The committee rightly held that the power exercised by the University over the institutions affiliated to it is already sufficiently great for every useful purpose, and declined to approve of its being further extended without reason or necessity.

Hence we are at a loss to understand how, as urged by the opponents of the alterations suggested by the committee, such modifications, as the committee have by a large majority adopted, can possibly affect injuriously the future growth of the University. It surely cannot be seriously meant that the proposed amendments to Section XX. renders the University powerless to withdraw its recognition from affiliated institutions which may have become inefficient; for that power which it now possesses it will retain whether the new scheme be finally accepted or not. With equally little reason has it been objected to the amendment which adds to the number of eligible candidates for fellowships that its acceptance by the Senate would result in the election of such as are unsuitable for such a post. Exception has been especially taken to the clause which admits the eligibility of Professors of not less than three years standing, of whom it is said that the Senate can have no sure guarantee of their fitness. But here again it can hardly be seriously argued that graduation in a British or India University is the sole existing test of educational ability, and that all other qualifications deserve to be rigorously disregarded. Other guarantees may easily be found, and other qualifications of equal value may and do exist, to neglect which would be as impolitic as it would be unjust. The committee has given the most careful attention to the alteration it has proposed on this head, and we do not believe that it could possibly have suggested a better one.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 13.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India.
Yacht Club Dance.
Sholapur S. and W. Co. Meeting, 3 p.m.
Geyer and Co.'s Meeting, 3 p.m.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society.
Minnesingers' Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, 9-30 p.m.
" 14.—Shrove Tuesday.
Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Meeting.
" 15.—Ash Wednesday.
Town Council Meeting.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Swimming Baths Co.
" 16.—Marine Battalion "At Home."
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A.
" 18.—Parade of Troops in Garrison and Volunteers.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

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Brig. Genl. Heathcote, C. B., Cash Prize	50
Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet. First Prize.	
Captain E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R., Cash Prize	75
Second Prize.	
Captain E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R., Cash Prize	25
Fencing.	
Lieut. J. P. Cornforth, Cash Prize	50
Sword Mounted *vs.* Sword Dismounted.	
Messrs. D. Fernandez & Co.'s Cup, value	60
Sword Mounted *vs.* Bayonet.	
D. Macropolo Esq. Plate, value	45
Tricycle Race.	
Messrs. Geyer & Co.'s Ice Pitcher, value	25
Lance *vs.* Sword Dismounted.	
Lieut. G. P. de Saone, B. V. R., Cup, value	50
Cycling Race.	
Messrs. Asquith, Lord and Whitmore's Cash Prize	25
Bicycle Handicap. Second Prize.	
Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s "Cycle Cigar Cutter"	20
Swimming Race. Second Prize.	
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Lance *vs.* Bayonet.	
Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s Cup, value	50
Sword *vs.* Sword Dismounted.	
Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co.'s Cash Prize	100
Quarter Mile Flat Race.	
Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Claret-cup Jug, value	50
General Fund.	
Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, B. V. Rifles	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.	50
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Messrs. King, King and Co.	25
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Capt. H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Adjt., B. V. R.	20
James Moore, Esq.	15
Capt. Alfred King, G. I. P. Ry. Vols.	15
L. Crawford, Esq.	15
R. Gilbert, Esq.	10
Capt. J. P. Baird	10
South British Fire Insurance Coy. of New Zealand	10
Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis	5
Capt. F. G. Lynde, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.	5
Capt. H. H. Deane, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.	5
D. Gostling, Esq.	5
Capt. B. Freeborn, B. V. R.	5
Capt. A. F. Soundy, B. V. R.	5
J. Leask, Esq.	5

Other prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are intimated to the Hony. Secretary, W. I. Vol. Athletic Association.

47, Medows Street, Fort.

THE scheme for the establishment of a bench of the High Court in Oudh has been shelved, the reason officially assigned for what is practically its postponement *sine die* being that a special Act of Parliament would be required, and that the Home Government are not disposed to undertake such legislation at present. To those acquainted with the manifold objections to the proposal the above announcement will occasion no surprise. The necessity for strengthening the superior court in Oudh, to which attention was first called by the Privy Council, was generally admitted; but to effect this by weakening the High Court of the North-West—to have two weak Courts where one efficient Court exists—was not a notion that seriously commended itself to practical men. It may still be very possible to improve upon the present judiciary arrangements in Oudh, and to that end the attention of the local Government will ere long be earnestly directed.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Colaba. TEMPERANCE CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, 8-30 p.m. Admission free. Collection.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Next to the Reay Gardens. The only hotel having a reputation of giving food FAR ABOVE the average.

FOR SALE, an English ECONOMISING GAS BILLIARD LAMP, only used for 6 months. To be seen at the Alexandra Hotel, Prince's Dock.

FLANNELETTES.—Just arrived, new and varied assortment of patterns. As. 4. Small quantity.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

WHICH is the place in Bombay where all articles are so plainly marked with very moderate Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS is the only one of its kind.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT at the Y. W. C. A. Institute, Dhobi Talao. Application for admission to be made to Miss E. J. RICH, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE,—A neat drawing-room suite, a dining-table, a set of harness for pair (as good as new), a Horse and a Buggy, by Kesterton. Apply to "N. B," care of this Paper.

WANTED, experienced FITTERS to line up mules afresh. Also an experienced SPINNING MASTER. Apply to Thackersey Mooljee & Co., No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

A MOTHER taking her daughter, aged eleven years, to England, would be glad to take charge of one or more children. Reference kindly permitted to Rev. H. C. SQUIRES, (Church, Mission House, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Station Staff Office, Bhuj, a CLERK, able to write English well and capable of conducting ordinary official correspondence. Salary, Rs. 25 per month. For further particulars apply to THE STATION STAFF OFFICER, Bhuj.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, European or Eurasian, wanted to go home on 24th inst., by Mail steamer from Bombay to London in charge of two children, aged 8 and 6 years, in return for single second-class passage, sleeping first-class. Apply by letter in first instance to "X. Z.," care of Messrs. J. FLEMING & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Room, available—Terms Moderate.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND EAR-STUDS and LOCKETS, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800.—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! TOYS! TOYS ! !—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £542,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

WANTED, a large WHEEL-CUTTING MACHINE to cut wheels' teeth, about 16 inches diameter. Apply to EDULJEE C. MIRZA, Nusserwanjee Bode's house, Chundanwady.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TEA, TEA, EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT of THE SEASON. Particulars in TO-DAY'S *Gazette*, Double column, front page.—MORTON RAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4 8 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

NOTICE.

I AM requested by H. E. the Lady Reay to announce that, owing to the IMMENSE CROWDS attracted on SATURDAY by the lower rates of admission, the Fancy Fair will be RE-OPENED for TO-DAY only from 4-30 to 8 p.m., in order that those who have hitherto been disappointed may have an opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Admission, 8 annas. Children 4 annas.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Hony. Secy.

N.B.—In order to prevent overcrowding, a SMALL FEE will be CHARGED for admission to the *CAFE CHANTANT* to all except Season Ticket holders.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 156-32. Practical Biology—Prof. T. H. Huxley.
144-29. Biographies of Words, and the Home of the Aryas.—F. Max Muller.
114-41. A Letter addressed to the Governor of Madras.
B. 71-6. Little Miss Primrose—Author of Annette.
59-28. Elinor Dryden—Katharine S. Macquoid.
87-32. The Pride of the Paddock—Hawley Smart.
96-21. Castle Warlock—Geo. MacDonald.
D. 32-11. Law Reports, Bombay, Vol. 12, Pt. 2, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

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Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

RUPEE Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower for Fours, at £68⅜, and ¼ down for 4½ per cents. at £72⅝ in London yesterday; but other quotations for Stock were unchanged, as also was the price of Silver, wired by Reuter as 44 1-16d. per oz.

Wheat was still dull, but rates were unaltered all round. The total afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 1,180,000 quarters, which is 20,000 quarters less than the quantity on the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet, and Calcutta Seed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal, while Liverpool quality was 6d. down to arrive by either route. Rapeseed was quiet at a decline of 3d. per quarter. Quotations for Poppy Seed, which are now given, for the new crop, show a decline of 4s. 6d. per quarter from Reuter's last previous rates for old seed. Coffee continued firm at Thursday's quotations.

The steady feeling continued in Liverpool; but prices of ready Cotton on the other side were unaltered, with the unimportant exception of that for "Fair" Coconadas, which was ⅛d. per lb. lower. American arrival quotations likewise show no change; but business in "Fine" Broach "F. G. C." was practicable at 5 9-32d. for February-March shipment, which is an advance of 1-16d. upon the rate given at the beginning of the week, and 3-32d. lower than the spot price of this growth. To-day the market closed quiet; sales 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats; imports 17,000 bales. Spot quotations were still without change; but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-32d. for February to May deliveries, and of 1-64d. in more distant positions.

The principal items calling for notice in the Liverpool weekly statistics wired by Reuter are the increased Imports, which, at 166,000 bales, were 70,000 bales more than in the preceding week, and the augmentation of the total stock by 90,000 bales, at yesterday's figures of 840,000 bales; the stock of Surats, however, having diminished, by 5,000 bales to 63,000 bales. The figures of total visible supply had not changed during the week, and were given again yesterday as 2,980,000 bales. Of Surat 6,000 bales more appeared in sight, at 327,000 bales.

A noticeable feature in connection with the Liverpool market during the past week has been the quieter tone, and giving way of prices, in Manchester, bearing out what we had before opined, that Liverpool could not look for any sustained support from consumers to an upward movement in the price of the raw material, while the conditions of Eastern demand and Exchange remained unaltered. The Manchester market had become firm again yesterday; but the only change in the quotations wired is a decline of ⅛d. in 45in. Mulls.

In New York the Spot price was still quoted at 10⅝ cents. yesterday; but June Futures were 6 points lower, at 10·79 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last year, and 16,000 bales the year before. To-day there has been no further change in prices; but the Receipts at the Ports are keeping up, being wired as 14,000 bales, which compared with 15,000 bales, and 17,000 bales, for the two previous years, respectively. The weekly figures from New York show Receipts at the Ports to have been only 1,000 bales less than they were in the preceding week. The Exports to Great Britain had been rather less, at 74,000 bales; while to the Continent they were 13,000 bales greater at 38,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton at the U. S. Ports, which stood yesterday at 905,000 bales, had thus diminished by 18,000 bales; while the stock at the interior ports was 20,000 bales lighter, at 390,000 bales

Below we give our usual weekly comparative statement, from which it will be seen that the excess in receipts at the American Ports now stands at 82,000 bales, compared with 1887, and 352,000 bales as against 1886. The total visible supply is 295,000 bales less than it was at this time last year, and 128,000 bales smaller than in the year before. The Liverpool stock was yesterday some 71,500 bales less than at this time in 1887, but 210,000 bales heavier than in 1886.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	100,000	107,000	106,000
" exports to U. K.	74,000	84,000	70,000
" " Continent	38,000	34,000	35,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,664,000	4,582,000	4,312,000
" exports to U. K. "	1,911,000	1,965,000	1,466,800
" " Cont. "	1,299,000	1,267,000	1,231,000
" Stock in the Ports	905,000	881,000	1,045,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,980,000	3,275,060	3,108,380
" " Surats	327,000	342,810	217,580

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	840,000	911,560	630,030
" London	27,000	11,000	19,000
American Afloat	190,000	217,000	239,000
East Indian "	27,000	40,000	38,000
	1,084,000	1,179,560	926,030
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	5⅛d.	4 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4⅛d.	4d.	4⅛d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1⅛d.	13-16d

Our local market has been quiet to-day as to the extent of business passing; but prices generally have been steadily maintained at Friday's quotations. Bengals are now Rs. 180-1, Rs. 175-6, and Rs. 170-1, for the three current qualities, respectively, for ready and forward delivery, and are still in request, some 500 bales of ready Cotton having been taken to-day at prices ranging from Rs. 170½ to Rs. 182. The other ready purchases reported have been a few hundred bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 220½; Dhulia, at Rs. 192½; and Karanja, at Rs. 216 per candy. The only forward business which has transpired has been in "Fine" Broach, a line of which is reported to have been booked, for March delivery, at Rs. 239 per candy.

WHEAT.—Beyond a small business in the Bazaar in ready Ekdani there is nothing doing in this article, and prices for old and new are quoted unchanged all round.

SEEDS are without movement, and the only demand experienced is from dealers for old *Linseed*, exporters being out of the market for this and other descriptions. Prices are quoted as before all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,576	bales.
Wheat	7,572	cwts
Linseed	7,663	"
Gingelly	2,193	"
Groundnuts	3,787	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and the only fresh arrival business that we hear of is the chartering of the Sacrobasco (s) by speculators, for the United Kingdom or Continent, at 18s. 9d., March loading.

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day, and closes quiet, with quotations both for Bank and Mercantile Paper 32d. lower than yesterday evening's rates. Forward rates for Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. for April delivery, and at 1s. 5d. for May, but very few Bills have come out on any line. Bank Paper for April has been offering at 1s. 4⅞d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 97½ for Four per cents for cash and for early next month, and 97 5-16 for the end of March; but business has been very slack, 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at 103¾ to 104, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a fair business passing to-day in Mill scrip, and prices have upon the whole ruled in favour of sellers, though in several cases we have to quote lower rates. The Queen and Ripon Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10 each; Connaught, Imperial, and Oriental, are all up Rs. 5; and Manockji Petit, and Howard and Bullough are Rs. 2½ higher. Victoria Manufacturing are Rs. 30 lower; Hindostan are Rs. 10 down; and Khatao Mucconji and Western India are Rs. 7½ and Rs. 5 lower, respectively. Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 2½. Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.—We are new in possession, through, Reuter, of particulars of the shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India for the first month of the present year; and it will be seen from the figures given below for comparison that to Bombay, the shipments, under every item, were considerably lighter than they were in December, though heavier all round than in January last year.

	Jan. 1888.	Dec. 1887.	Jan. 1887
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ... yds.	45,000,000	69,400,000	39,450,000
Colored Cottons.. "	3,650,000	6,450,000	2,850,000
Printed Cottons.. "	9,100,000	12,150,000	5,350,000
Twist ... lbs.	2,250,000	2,900,000	1,300,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons ... yds.	65,400,000	66,600,000	81,500,000
Colored Cottons... "	6,100,000	4,850,000	5,150,000
Printed Cottons.. "	2,600,000	2,250,000	4,100,000
Twist ... lbs.	1,550,000	11,400,000	1,150,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	9,550,000	8,850,000	8,850,000
Colored Cottons.. "	2,150,000	1,600,000	1,850,000
Printed Cottons.. "	1,650,000	1,800,000	1,100,000
Twist ... lbs.	1,650,000	1,900,000	900,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TOMLINSON—February 12, at West Point, Breach Vellard, the wife of S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LANGFORD—February 10, Sidney John, youngest son of T. Langford, G. I. P. Ry. Bhosawul, aged 18 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CHISHOLM—NESBITT—December 21, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Malcolm James Chisholm, District Superintendent of Police, to Emilie Isabel, second daughter of the late H Kerr Nesbitt, Esq., C E.

DEATH.

KING—February 3, at Dehra Doon, Harriett, widow of the late Robert King, of the Opium Department, aged 54 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

THE extraordinary contention that it is waste of time to submit questions appertaining to the incidence of taxation to public discussion either in the Legislative Council or elsewhere, and that no one can give the Government any useful suggestion or advice on such a subject, has been very effectually disposed of by the promptitude with which the Government of India has modified the petroleum duty in accordance with the suggestions of the mercantile community. Not only has the intention originally entertained, of making the duty *ad valorem*, been abandoned in favour of the more convenient plan of levying a fixed duty, but the five per cent. which the Government proposed to be content with, has in accordance with the advice tendered from outside, been raised to eight per cent. If there be a new tax to meet a heavy deficit it is obviously better to make it yield more than the nearly nominal amount of six and a half lakhs which the *ad valorem* duty would have brought into the straitened exchequer. The eight per cent. fixed duty will yield ten lakhs, and it is admitted that the Government are not in a position to refuse the addition of even the three lakhs and a half which the suggestion of the mercantile community places at its disposal. The Government was actuated in making the proposal to levy an *ad valorem* duty by the desire to make the oils which are used by the wealthier classes pay more than the cheaper oils in general use. But it has been found that the average price of oil being Rs. 3-13 per case, the cheapest is only seven annas below it, and the best seven annas higher. One disadvantage of a differential duty favouring the cheaper oils would have been to encourage the importation of crude and dangerous oil while discouraging the purer and safer qualities. A further advantage has been incidentally gained in the light thrown on the subject by open discussion in the substitution of the gallon for the case as the measure of value. As Mr. Steel pointed out in the Council, and as we had pointed out in these columns, the Russian oil will in the immediate future be exported, not in cases, which are very expensive and liable to leakage, but in tanks. The oil is now sent across the Black Sea, and even as far as Trieste, in tank steamers, and the cheapness and convenience of that method of carriage will infallibly supersede the expensive and unsatisfactory practice of exporting petroleum in tin cases. Had the intention of the Government to enhance the salt duty been communicated to the Council for discussion and suggestion, doubtless the gain to the revenue and to public convenience would have been even more striking than that which has accrued in the case of the imposition of the petroleum duty. Even as it is, the Government are prepared to profit by the suggestions which have been made in order to minimise the loss to the treasury occasioned by the flaws in the Sea Customs Act. If in a matter affecting the augmentation of the public burdens the Government has found support and assistance from free criticism within and without the Council, why should not equal advantage be found in a full and searching examination of those questions upon the right solution of which depends the soundness and security of all finance?

The flippant assertion that nothing can be gained by submitting proposals for the increase of taxation to the consideration of the Council, or subjecting them to the preliminary criticism of the press and the public, comes precisely from those who applaud the Hon'ble Mr. Steel for the extraordinary declaration that matters of military expenditure should be left absolutely to the discretion of the heads of the spending departments. We have seen how the events of the past ten days have nullified the theory of the futility of criticism in the case of the financial measures of Government; there is quite as little reason, and far more danger, in the twin assertion that all military proposals should be left to the unaided intelligence of the military experts. The weakness of the present system is that the Finance Member receives no external support to enable him to withstand the immense pressure which is brought to bear upon him to find the ways and means for projects of various kinds, which to the experts seem naturally enough to be of greater importance than any question of monetary difficulty which when it does arise, will not concern them. They outvote when they do not convince. It is the usual and accepted belief that when a man is convinced against his will he is of the same opinion still. But at Allahabad a singular exception is made when the man supposed to be thus convinced happens to be a Finance Minister. Maintaining very strenuously that the Hon. Mr. Steel was right in arguing not only that he himself but that the whole "outside public was not in a position to judge" when "Military advisers" were in question, and that nothing is left for universal ignorance but the sensible course of according them the fullest and the most unreasoning confidence, the *Pioneer* quotes our statement that if the whole story were told it would be found that nowhere has the additional military expenditure of the last few years been more keenly criticised then in the Viceroy's own Council. It is satisfactory to find that this fact in recent history, which Mr. Steel quietly ignored, is pronounced even by a captious critic to be "precisely" true, though the admission is qualified by the observation that we mentioned the fact in solemn tones. That means of course that we knew that it had a considerable bearing on the question of blind confidence in experts placed above criticism as the German Emperor was *super grammaticam*. Then we have the remarkable statement that "it is just because the Military Member and the Commander-in-Chief have succeeded in carrying the Council with them, and convincing the Finance Member against his will and wish, that we are justified in feeling that the case was strong in proportion to the keenness of the criticism." This is reversing the famous syllogism "Tom Thumb is great because he is so small; he would be greater were he none at all!" There is something Gilbertian in the assertion that because the reasons for not doing a thing were very strong indeed the reasons for doing it must *ex-hypothesi* be irresistible. To such a pass do we come when we have to defend the thesis that it is rank blasphemy to canvas the opinion of military experts as to the number of millions to be expended for any purpose which to them may seem good. But we have yet to learn that as a matter of fact the Finance Member was "convinced" against either his will or his wish. We have no reason to believe that he swerved from his opinion that the addition of thirty thousand men to the Indian Army was premature and impolitic. The military experts showed before a year was out that they knew the step was premature, for they hastened to pack the thirty thousand men out of India, and were in no hurry to get them back. The Allahabad payer says nothing about this little fact, but goes on to say:—"If the Viceroy and Finance Member, whose reputation is bound up with the Budget, feel that they are bound to consent to expenditure, that is security enough for Mr. Steel and for most people." It may be sufficient for Mr. Steel, but it is not sufficient for people who understand what financial solvency means, that a Finance Member, even if his reputation be bound up with the Budget, should be convinced against his will and wish by the combined pressure of the Military Member and the Commander-in-Chief who are two to one against him. There is no security whatever for sound finance under a system which leaves the Finance Member helplessly at the mercy of the spending departments. An ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has very feelingly referred to the difficulties which beset the keeper of the purse even in England, where the publicity of the House of Commons secures him fair play. "You do not know," he said, "what kind of customers a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal with." Just the kind of customers, we opine, which a Finance Member has to deal with in Calcutta with the Military Member and Commander-in-Chief making common cause against him while his hands are tied and his mouth shut.

The one essential is more publicity and full discussion. If it were obligatory on the heads of the spending departments to justify in the light of day their demands on the public purse, the effect would be similar to that which is known to supervene in the case of ordinary spendthrifts when they are compelled to pay ready money instead of drawing bills upon the future. Our contemporary conveniently passes by an argument which we founded upon the historical fact that the present financial troubles of the Government are to a large extent due to the hasty and unnecessary addition of some thirty thousand men to the strength of the army in India on the allegation that they were required for the defence of the North-West Frontier. So little were they required on that frontier that no sooner were these thirty thousand men placed on the muster-roll than they and five thousand more were sent out of India to spend a couple of years in the subjugation of Burma, which in its turn adds seriously to the financial embarrassment. The *Pioneer* says nothing on this point, and the significant silence preserved upon it is creditable to the discretion of the writer. This is better wisdom than is shown by a writer in the *Madras Mail*, who attributes the financial difficulties now confronting the State to the increased expenditure on public works rendered necessary by Lord Ripon's frontier policy. The policy of the late Viceroy, silently adopted and very unostentatiously carried out, was to protect the frontier by railways and defensive works which could not be improvised if danger pressed, while postponing until the necessity actually arose, the addition to the strength of the Indian garrison which the military experts then demanded just as impatiently as they with more success pressed for it when the Penjdeh affair scared an ill-informed public opinion. Had it not been for the scare which occurred when Mr. Gladstone's Government asked for eleven millions to fight Russia, the addition of thirty thousand men to the army would not have been accorded, and the Government of India would have been free from the heavy double burden arising from that premature enrolment of a force for which temporary employment was found in Burma. We do not forget in saying this that India owed mainly to the cool sagacity of the present Viceroy an escape from more serious entanglements beyond the frontier, when the cry of "on to Herat" was raised by those who understood perhaps even less than the Hon'ble Mr. Steel the limitations which should be assigned to interference with military experts in matters appertaining to their useful and glorious but very expensive and wasteful art.

IF it be true that England is not pledged to afford the support of her arms to Italy or to any Power, what becomes of the statement which recently went round the world that the British fleet would preserve the Italian coast from invasion if it were menaced by the French marine? Why was a statement of a character so serious allowed to go uncontradicted until Sir James Fergusson had to reply to a question in the House of Commons? It was distinctly asserted that Lord Salisbury, who had declined to accede to Prince Bismarck's invitation to enter into the Central Alliance, and thus in effect guarantee Germany the possession of Alsace-Lorraine, had agreed to co-operate with those Powers for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. It was specially mentioned that the British fleet would protect the Italian littoral, and it was understood that this protection would liberate 300,000 Italian troops to co-operate with Austria in resisting a Russian invasion. Was this all moonshine? If so why was not the fiction dissipated before the French replied to it by constituting a Channel squadron, and recalling war ships from distant stations? Perhaps the solution is to be found in a careful interpretation the word "pledge" used by Lord Salisbury's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir James Fergusson's answers to delicate questions are usually written for him by the Foreign Secretary, who once distinguished himself by playing dexterously on the hidden meanings of the word "authentic." What is a "pledge?" A binding engagement? It may be that there was no "pledge," but only a conditional promise—not exactly the same thing, but very nearly the same thing.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce is not a revolutionary body, but it is in advance of its time—by just eighteen months. So at least it appears when we find that a reform which that go-ahead body advocated in the Bombay High Court in 1886 is to-day advocated in England by no less responsible an authority than the Solicitor-General. The Chamber, we must suppose, had only local necessities in their mind when in a letter to the Government of Bombay, which is understood not to have pleased the local bar, they advocated the abolition of the monopoly of audience which is given to barristers on the Original side of the High Court. They found in it a fruitful cause of delay and expense, and that, they felt, was a sufficient reason for asking for so daring an innovation. But they did not convince the Government or the High Court that their request ought to be granted, and the Government answered their proposal pretty much as the Duke of Wellington would have answered an argument in favour of universal suffrage. The authors of this audacious memorial have had to wait an unexpectedly short time for an authoritative vindication of their audacity—a vindication which will doubtless persuade these obstinate innovators that they are always on the right lines, and that they are not so far in advance of their day as their critics here are behind it. For Sir Edward Clarke, despite his "five thousand golden reasons every year" for being content with things as they are, declares for something more thorough even than a break down of the partial monopoly of audience in the Supreme Court of Judicature. He advocates a fusion of the two branches of the legal profession, as much in the interests of barristers as of solicitors, and in the interest of the public more than in that of both. We need not follow him in his argument, but there are parts of it which we suspect that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, if they cared to reopen the question, would find available for very effective use—as for instance Sir Edward Clarke's complaint about the duplication of effort and cost which attends the compulsory employment of instructing solicitor and counsel, and the absence of any legal liability on counsel's part to the client whose fee he takes. We only instance the Solicitor-General's letter as a proof that we are under no necessity to import revolutionary ideas in Bombay; that when necessary we can produce them on the spot, with a reasonable confidence sometimes that they will ultimately obtain the *cachet* of some eminent authority at home whom no one would think of calling an innovator. An almost equally authoritative echo of the voice of the Bombay Chamber was given when last autumn the Associated Chambers of Commerce of England passed a resolution in favour of making counsel legally liable either to appear in a case when they had accepted a fee or to return the fee.

THE Commander-in-Chief is making the most of his brief stay in Bombay. On Saturday next his Royal Highness will hold a garrison review on the maidan, in which, thanks to the presence of a second European regiment in Bombay, there will be a larger assemblage of troops than has been seen in this city for a long time past. The volunteers, horse, artillery, and foot, will take part in it, and the review should make a somewhat imposing spectacle. For the artillery volunteers this will be a busy and an eventful week, for to-morrow morning the battery will have its first inspection, and doubtless it will make the best use of the opportunity of demonstrating before the Duke of Connaught the progress it has made during the one brief season that it has been in existence. The two full parades which are down in the battery orders for this morning and evening betoken a determination on the part of Major Roughton and his officers that the battery shall make a good appearance to-morrow morning, and a full attendance should be looked for at both. We observe that the battery has now recruited its hundredth member—an achievement which is quite noteworthy, considering the physical and other tests which are exacted, and which have thus far kept up a high standard of appearance and efficiency.

So great has been the success of the Fancy Fair during the three days that it has been opened to the public, and so large have been the numbers unable to obtain admission on Saturday evening, that it has been decided to continue the fair to-day. Most of the stall-keepers will be in attendance, and the grounds will be illuminated in the evening as usual.

ON Saturday afternoon next, in the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, there will be a general parade of all the troops in garrison. We understand that on parade, in addition to the East Yorkshire Regiment, there will be a batallion of another British Infantry, passing through Bombay. There will also be three batteries of artillery, the Bombay Volunteers, the Bombay Light Horse, the Artillery Volunteers, the G. I. P. Volunteers, the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, and the two native infantry regiments, making in all between three and four thousand men—the largest parade held in Bombay for some considerable time.

THE Viceroy, according to present arrangements, will leave India about the middle of November, which will just bring him to the close of his fourth year of office.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE will return to England with the Viceroy and resume a literary career.

THE bones first collected at Rindli by the *chamar* have been despatched, but fresh bones are being brought by Brahuis daily; but as these last have not been picked clean by jackals and dogs, the Rindli air is said to be getting poisonous.

THE receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty at Bombay amount to Rs. 7,54,46,525, which is Rs. 25,61,825 less than the estimate. Of this deficiency Bengal shows Rs. 20,43,275 and Bombay Rs. 5,18,600.

THE Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has lately been discussing a Bill for the registration of partnerships. The Indian Chambers of Commerce have frequently urged upon Government the need of similar legislation for this country.

THE other night three men of the East Lancashire Regiment are said to have thrashed a police constable on duty at the Ferozepur Railway Station almost to within an inch of his life. They were arrested and taken under police escort to the Officer Commanding, and are now under arrest, pending trial.

THE Khyber Maliks, accompanied by Colonel Warburton, arrived at Quetta on the evening of the 6th. They came by the Harnai route, and were much impressed by that wonderful railway. They were received in durbar next day. Colonel Warburton was the guest of Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman.

LIEUTENANT NEWMARCH proceeds in a few days to Lus Beyla to assist at the enthronement of the new Jam.

THE Bengal Government have taken up the pilots' grievances, and a committee will shortly assemble to consider the question of the distribution of ships among the members of the service. The President will be Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and the members, Mr. Mackay, of the British India Steamship Company, Captain Stiffe, the Port Officer, Mr. Rayner, Senior Master Pilot, and Mr. Paine, Mate Pilot.

INFORMATION has been received from Teheran of the death at the end of December last of Mahomed Khan, who was recently Governor-General of Khorassan, and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in Persia. His Excellency was for some time the Persian Minister in London, and was always well disposed to British interests, and anxious to promote measures for the welfare of his own country.

ILL-HEALTH has prevented the Rev. Father Black from holding a "retreat" at Allahabad.

A "GUNJ" is to be established at Ghazipore as a memorial to Mr. Rose, the District Magistrate. About a thousand rupees have been subscribed, and more has been promised. The site originally selected in front of the Town Hall has now been abandoned in view of the strong opposition of the owners of the houses. A select committee will be appointed to arrange about the site.

THE following telegram, dated the 7th instant, has been Received from the Resident in Kashmir, who is at Sialkot:—"Cholera has broken out at Jammu, it commenced among troops; and, during my stay up to the 4th February, there had been 40 seizures and 7 deaths in three days. Reports received yesterday and to-day show on 5th February 17 cases and 11 deaths in the army and 3 deaths in the city, and on the 6th February 48 cases and 10 deaths in the army and 3 cases in the city. The Darbar has moved two battalions into camp at Barikanna."

ARRANGEMENTS had been made at the Victoria Terminus yesterday for a special train leaving for Poona at 4 o'clock this morning with the Maharajah of Mysore with a large retinue.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATIES.

VIENNA, FEB. 11.

The *Neue Freie Presse* summarises the Tripartite Treaties, and shows that by the Treaty between Austria and Italy, Austria is pledged to exercise a benevolent neutrality in the event of a war breaking out between France and Italy—Italy also remaining neutral in a like contingency between Austria and Russia.

Austria also engages to promote Italian interests in the Mediterranean, and will not take any action in the Balkan provinces except with the consent and approval of Italy.

By the Treaty between Germany and Italy, both countries are mutually pledged to afford each other assistance should France attack either, and should France and Russia combine in an attack on Germany or Austria, then Italy, Austria and Germany will take the field together.

A supplementary arrangement exists between Italy, Austria and England, which provides for the defence of the Austrian and Italian coasts against the landing of a hostile force.

ENGLAND'S OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson said England was not pledged to afford the support of her arms of Italy or any other Power.

PRINCE WILHELM SPEAKS PEACE.

BERLIN, FEB. 10.

Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, speaking at a public dinner at Brandenburg, expressly disclaimed cherishing any desire for war.

REJECTION OF THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

The Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the Socialist Bill and recommends instead that the existing law against Socialists should be extended for a further period of two years.

ARREST OF IRISH MEMBERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

A scene affording some excitement occurred at Westminster yesterday, Mr. J. D. Pyne, Member for West Waterford, and Mr. James Gilhooly, Member for West Cork, were arrested by the police outside the House of Commons. They resisted the capture, but were overcome, and have now been sent to Dublin to take their trial.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. A. J. Balfour insisted that the state of Ireland has greatly improved, especially in Counties Kerry and Clare, where the National League has been entirely suppressed.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

The American Senate has shelved the proposal for an Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and America by a majority of three votes only.

This result was brought about by Irish influence.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The debate on the Address in the House of Commons yesterday was markedly quiet.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

The North American Fisheries Question has been settled, both sides making concessions.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone on a visit to Cannes.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 10.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

APPOINTMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10. *

The Maharaja of Vizianagram has been offered and accepted a seat in the Viceregal Council. The elder Maharani of Vizianagram, who left Vizianagram on the 2nd, is travelling by dak with a large retinue of 500 persons, to join her son the Maharaja in Calcutta. She is expected to arrive about the 20th February. Her Highness will *en route* inspect her large zemindaries in the Midnapore District.

THE PETROLEUM DUTY.

There was a full meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day. Lord Connemara sat on the President's left.

Mr. Westland, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levying of duty on petroleum, said :—Attention has been directed, first, to the definition of petroleum ; secondly, to the form in which the proposed duty should be levied. As regards definition, the intention was to levy a tax upon those ordinary qualities of petroleum, which are ordinarily used for illuminating purposes. There are other special qualities which are imported, mostly of a somewhat more expensive nature, but which ought rather to be regarded as really material for manufactures. They are used for batching staples and for lubricating purposes. The object we had in view in examining the definition was to frame it in such a manner that the tax would be levied upon those cheaper and ordinary kinds of oil used for illuminating, at the same time to exempt those qualities which were imported purely for lubricating and batching. The Petroleum Act provides that whereas ordinary petroleum when imported is subject to certain restrictions for safety's sake, that class which is required to be imported for lubricating purposes, of which the flashing point is 200 degrees or over, is exempted from these restrictions. The Petroleum Act does not mention oils which are used for batching. But I find that in practice batching oil is treated in exactly the same way, as lubricating oil. Batching oil like lubricating oil is about 200 degrees flashing point. I am informed that oil which is below that point can be used for batching purposes, but the chemical examiner, to whom specimens were submitted, states that he has not received any specimens of batching oil of which the flashing point is below 200 degrees. Those which are imported for illuminating purposes we desire to tax ; those which are imported for lubricating and batching purposes we desire to exempt. The definition therefore exempts from taxation oils of which the flashing point is 200 degrees and over, which are intended to be used for lubricating and batching purposes. Then as regards the form in which it is proposed to be levied, the committee have accepted the recommendation of the mercantile community to impose a fixed duty instead of an *ad valorem* duty. It is obvious that the levy of a fixed duty is much more convenient than an *ad valorem* duty. The objections are mainly that the poorer classes who naturally use the cheaper qualities of oils are by the fixed duty made to pay a higher rate of taxation than the wealthier classes, who naturally use more expensive qualities of oil ; but inquiries show that in the case of kerosine oil there is very little variation in prices between the lowest qualities which are imported, and the highest qualities. I find that taking for example Rs. 3-13 as the average price of imported oil ; the cheapest quality is seven annas below that and the dearest seven annas above it. The value therefore being so nearly uniform, it is obvious that a fixed duty will, in its operation, differ not very essentially from an *ad valorem* duty. It has therefore been adopted, because its simplicity recommends it. I may mention that there is a very small quantity of high-priced oil which is imported. Then as regards the amount of duty which I have inserted in the Bill, I have accepted the recommendation of the mercantile community ; the rate is a little heavier than that which was proposed in the original Bill; it comes to about 8 per cent., whereas the original proposal was only 5. The proceeds from the higher rate was computed at 10 lakhs, whereas formerly is was computed at 6½ lakhs. We are not in a position at present to refuse even 3½ lakhs which this additional rate of duty suggested by the mercantile community will give us. I have also explained that I have adopted this fixed rate to the gallon, and not a fixed rate at so much per case, for two reasons, one given by Mr. Steel, that it may be possible the oil imported will be in tanks, another that the cases may arrive in a leaky condition or empty.

The motion was put and the Bill passed into law.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

Surgeon Webb, Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bikaneer.

Major Durand is appointed to officiate as Resident, Nepaul, during the absence on leave of Mr. Girdlestone.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Massoti to the temporary charge of the Belgian Consulate-General in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Pety de Thozee.

Mr. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, Finance Department, having returned from furlough, has resumed charge of his duties.

Mr. R. Thomson, having been appointed Post master-General, Punjab, has received charge from Colonel Moore Lane.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prinsep, Judge, Calcutta High Court, is granted furlough from the 30th March to the 9th September.

The following promotions are notified :—To be Colonels :—Lieutenant-Colonels W. Ketchen Madras Cavalry ; Cecil Bedon, Madras Cavalry ; Robert Atkins and James Marett, Bengal Staff.

The retirement of Colonel Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps, is notified.

Captain Parsons, Bengal Staff, has been transferred to the half-pay list.

Captain Adamson, Madras Staff, Commanding the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, resigns his appointment.

Captain Warden, Indian Marine, is appointed commandant.

The following officers are granted furlough :—Colonel Liston, Deputy Commissioner, North-West ; Lieutenant Marr, Assistant Engineer, Burma ; Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan, 38th Bengal Infantry ; Captain Sturt, 2nd Punjab Infantry, one year each. Major Wyllie, Boundary Settlement, Meywar and Marwar, 213 days ; Lieutenant Colonel Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 325 days.

Lieutenant Twining, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. Department as Assistant Engineer and placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The services of Mr. R. Denne, Executive Engineer, Beluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company.

Mr. C. Watson, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is transferred to the Accounts Branch of the North-West.

Lieutenant-Colonel Engledue, of the office of Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, is granted special leave for one year.

Mr. H. Watson, Deputy Examiner, Madras, is granted furlough for 18 months.

Mr. W. Partridge, Examiner, Madras Railway Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner, Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. F. Morrison, from the Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

A large and influential public meeting was held in the Mayo Hall, this evening, to receive the delegates on their return from Madras. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhanath presided. Among others present were Raja Rampal Singh and Pandit Modanmohan. Messrs. Howard and Soyyod Abdul Raoof, barristers, addressed the meeting and songs were sung. The proceedings lasted over three hours. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Madras Congress resolutions were ratified. Sir Syed Ahmed's utterances were severely criticised.

THE BEEF BUTCHERS OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 12.

The Camp beef butchers' appeal submitted in December last to the Viceroy, through Mr. Hykoop, pleader, has been successful. His Excellency has been pleased to quash the proceedings and annul the sentences passed upon them by the Cantonment Magistrate, and afterwards confirmed on appeal by the late Resident Colonel Berkeley.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, extra, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollers	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	100½
Bar Silver	44 1-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	61,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	166,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	Nil. „
„ Stock of Cotton	840,000 „
„ „ Surats	63,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London	27,000 „

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes :—

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre may not be the most discreet man in England, but there can be no doubt that from a party point of view he has shown himself to be a clever one. So far he has not brought out any striking facts that we were previously acquainted with, and in one or two particulars he has been convicted of rather serious inaccuracies. At the same time he has succeeded in impressing the public mind with the fact that in other circumstances Lord Salisbury or those associated with him did not disdain to enter into friendly negotiations with the enemies of to-day. The journalistic supporters of the Government in England say as little as possible about the matter. One of the leading Conservative papers in Ireland—I may say the leading Conservative paper in that country—I refer to the Dublin *Express*, is not quite so discreet. That journal, indeed, admits without any reservation that the facts so strongly insisted upon by Mr. Shaw Lefevre and "guardedly" contradicted by Lord Salisbury have already done the Government harm. I suppose the *Express* refers to Ireland. I cannot say how it may be in Ireland, but I can positively say that the impression made in England by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's action is not inconsiderable.

The unexpected resignation of Lord Charles Beresford is not perhaps a matter of first-class importance, but it is not insignificant. Lord Charles Beresford was of course only a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, and the material out of which this class of official is made is not by any means scarce. But Lord Charles Beresford was not an ordinary Lord of the Admiralty. Owing to a variety of causes he occupies in the public mind, or rather did occupy as an Admiralty Official, an almost more commanding position than his late chief Lord George Hamilton himself. Lord Charles Beresford, soon after he became a member of the Government, let it be known that he did not join the Board at Whitehall to say ditto to Lord this or to Admiral that. The Member for Marylebone openly declared that he wished to see the Naval service rendered as efficient as it ought to be if the national interests were to be properly secured ; and the public applauded him for his generous intentions. We are often told that the public are indifferent to the efficient maintenance of the Military and Naval services, and that all they care about is the cutting down of expenditure. I do not believe it, and if Lord George Hamilton has acted upon that impression and driven Lord Charles Beresford into retirement, he has made a mistake. What the public are anxious for is a cutting down of wasteful expenditure, but it is nothing short of a libel for the races to say that they do not care whether the Navy is or is not efficient.

A copy of the newest Anglo-Indian novel, damp from the press, has been sent to me by Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, and many works of a high character. The novel is entitled "More than he bargained for," and its author J. Robert Hutchinson. Next week I hope to be able to send you a review of it and a statement of its aims and incidents. I fancy some of the things it contains will not a little surprise some of you, who may think you are not unacquainted with the very forms of Anglo-Indian life. The scene is laid in the Northern Circars and some surprising things happen to the indigo planter, the American padre, the salt inspector, a certain Mussulman girl, an English Miss, and the few other characters who constitute Mr. Hutchinson's puppet show. For one thing, the book is readable.

The *Star* has at last blazed forth. We are under the "sweet influences" of the Pleaides O'Connor and his staff. On Tuesday, punctually to time and without the (hitherto) inevitable breakdown of machinery, the new paper appeared. The comments with which it was received were diverse. Frankly, however, I must say, the majority of these opinons, so far as I heard them or heard of them, were adverse. There was nothing striking in the *Star's* appearance. Nobody, it was satirically said, could mistake it for a sun. No big blaze was apparent. The light emitted was through the same appearance and of much the same character as that of existing papers. The great sensation—real or manufactured—with which it was anticipated the paper would be ushered into notoriety, was wanting. Nothing could hardly have been tamer than the *Star's* first issue. This, too, in spite of the manifesto, the apology for existence, which was relegated to the first page and was portentously long. Nevertheless the new paper is a success. What is more, I believe it will grow, will establish itself in the Metropolis, and become a great power. Its second issue was an improvement on its first, and the third is better than either. The sale on the first day was 142,000, and on the second nearly the same. If it can keep up anything like this circulation its stability is assured, and T. P. O'Connor's fortune is in the making. I see that sanguine individual declares he could have sold 250,000 if only he could have printed them. I doubt it. That number—a quarter of a million—is the (as yet unattained) dream of metropolitan ha'penny newspaper owners. I remember when citizens Carnegie and Storey, M.P., bought the *Echo*, a quarter of a million was the circulation they were going to reach almost immediately. They tried for a year and-a-half and did not get near it. There is, however, more excitement in the reading public's mind now—so far as London is concerned—than there has ever been before, and what others have failed to do the energetic Irishman of Galway and Stonecutter-street may achieve. For the rest the paper is brightly and smartly written, and is sure to be liked. One of its missions is to displace the *Echo*. In this enterprise it will not succeed. There is room for both papers. The rivalry between them will be for the public good. Already Mr. Passmore Edwards, the *Echo* proprietor, has been stirred to show that he has a soul above mere newspapers. Two nights ago he announced in his paper that he intended to establish a Home at his own expense for the *Echo* newspaper boys. This will cost Mr. Edwards a good deal of money, but he is a very generous-hearted man, and will not mind the cost. He will be led also to improve his paper—alike as regards the material itself and the matter put into it—and, as I have said, his readers will reap the benefit. Before the *Star* appeared it seemed as if the journalistic world in London was too crowded already. Now it is clear there was room for at least one more paper.

THE *Bombay Guardian* announces that the present editor has for some time past had in hand the work of compiling a volume of choice extracts from the late Mr. Bowen's various writings, to be published probably under the title "George Bowen's Life Thoughts." This task had Mr. Bowen's fullest endorsement ; it will be accomplished as speedily as other engagements may permit. The writer also has considerable material for a biography of Mr. Bowen in his possession, and, in correspondence with members of his family, hopes to have much more in the course of a few months. He requests any friends who may have in their possession letters of the deceased, calculated to make the biography more complete and acceptable, to forward them to The Editor, *Bombay Guardian*, Grant Road, Bombay.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

SATURDAY was in so far as the number of the visitors was concerned the most popular day of the great fancy fair. The price of admission being reduced to eight annas, dense crowds of orderly and interested visitors thronged the grounds and stalls. Between four and five o'clock it was difficult to obtain admission owing to the crowds blocking the entrance. It was unfortunate that a separate entrance was not provided for the masses of persons who presented themselves at the two turnestiles, for the delay in admitting them rendered it almost impossible for the season ticket holders to approach the gates. A second and more serious congestion took peace on the reopening of the fair at nine o'clock after the dinner interval. Long before the hour at which the gates were to be opened a large crowd had assembled outside the main entrance, and every moment swelled, until it was estimated that sixteen hundred people were compressed within the small enclosure which lead to the turnstiles. It was considerably after half-past nine o'clock, when the clerks took their places at the wickets, some relief was afforded to the pent-up people. In the meantime those in the crowd, though on the whole orderly, struggled against each other for foremost places, with the result that one or two ladies fainted and many others heartily wished they had stayed away. Fortunately, a certain amount of gallantry formed a characteristic feature of the scuffle, for after a while a cry was raised "ladies," and those of the sterner sex, forming as strong lines as they were able, kept back the ever-increasing pressure of the throng and passed the ladies through in safety. To turn back was impossible, and to have attempted it would inevitably have led to disaster. So soon as the ladies had entered the grounds, a demand which had been repeatedly made, was now taken up by all those who stood near the entrance, and whose utmost exertions it required to prevent their being carried bodily through the barrier. 'Open the gates ; open the gates" was the cry, and being responded to readily by the already over-taxed gate-keepers, the vast crowd poured in, entailing great loss upon the committee in the matter of gate-money ; for it was impracticable either to examine the cards of season ticket-holders, or to take money from those who properly should have paid. It is fortunate that no accident occurred. One European gentleman gave Dr. Irving a rupee to get out of the crush, whilst a Madrasi, who ought to have been glad to escape with a whole skin, complained bitterly that he had paid a rupee and some English gentleman refused to give him change—an experience which under the circumstances more than one unavoidably shared.

Although only a few of the stalls were open, and but for a few moments after the opening of the gates, there was still much to entertain the people. The massed bands occupied a place in the corner by the Riding School, and H. E. the Governor's band was also in attendance. Artemus Ward's successor gave repeated exhibitions of his animated wax-works, to which the enterprising gentlemen, in fantastic garb, who manned the shigram and produced strange music on the fog-horn and double bass drum, carried the patrons to the show with as great haste and not much less dignity than canvassers at home carry voters to the poll. The attractions of Lady Morland's *Café Chantant* proved great as ever. It was thrown open free of charge on Saturday night, and the lady waitresses, in their pretty white caps and aprons and their comely black dresses, flitted about among the crowd untiringly until almost midnight. The phantasmagorialogical gentleman toiled with extraordinary vigour and entertained audience after audience. At the fishponds it was a closed season, for during the afternoon every full grown fish had been caught, and the proprietors found it expedient to apply to it certain clauses of the Fresh-water Fisheries Act. But the private conjuror of the Jam of Jamnuggur was given a better opportunity of displaying his marvellous powers than ever he had before. At the close of the wax-work performance the theatre was placed at his disposal, and the spacious tent was soon filled to its utmost capacity. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Peroo Mahomed gave all the furniture, including the seats, for the *café chantant*.

But the entire day was eminently successful The idea of making it essentially a people's day was undoubtedly an excellent one, and one which carried out proved exceptionally remunerative. It was a fitting conclusion of the fair, if conclusion it could have been, but so many things remain unsold that a hurried consultation being held during the evening, it was decided to re-open this afternoon and to-night. It is not with a view to securing more money or to get the goods off their hands that the committee decided to continue for yet another day. But so many people besought another opportunity of revisiting and their friends of visiting the fair that Lady Reay felt constrained to comply with an oft-repeated request. Money has almost poured in, and far beyond realising the sum they wanted, the committee will have a substantial surplus in hand.

The committee congratulate themselves, as they have reason, upon the successful and harmonious working of the fair. Not less than a hundred and fifty persons have been engaged in the work, yet there has been no unpleasantness nor jealousy. As was expected, the stalls of H. R. H. the Duchess and of Lady Reay formed the centre of attraction. Photographs of her Majesty with her autograph commanded as much as Rs. 100, photographs without it Rs. 80 ; photographs of her Royal Highness with autograph also sold at substantial figures. These grand stalls realised the great end in view—the realisation of the necessary funds for the nurses' home and lecture hall.

Towards the close of the day many of the unsold articles found their way into the fishpond, but on most of the stalls there was comparatively little left. Mrs. Forbes Adam and her partner, Mrs. Lang, had cleared out with the exception of six small articles. Of Mrs. Pottinger's dolls there must be one in almost every family residence in Bombay. Every lover of art has either an etching, a painting, a Tanagra figure, or at least a piece of pottery. It seems impossible that something from the bazaar will not be found in every quarter of the vast city and in the house of a representative of every nationality under the sun. For everybody has attended the fair at one time or other, except perhaps Choctaw or some other obscure North American Indian.—English, French, German and Italian nobility, Russians, Finns and Poles, Medes, Persians, Gelamites and dwellers in Messapotamia, unspeakable Turks and Arab chiefs who ogled the Parsee maidens, looking with longing eyes at the sparkling jewels with which they were so plenteously bedecked and carrying away dainty, but to them useless, trinkets, as souvenirs of the dark-eyed damsels.

On Saturday H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. the Governor manifested anew their interest in the proceeding by visiting the fair shortly before midnight. Both the Duke and the Governor approved of the proposal to re-open to-day, and the admittance may accordingly be had at 4 o'clock. The Midshipmen of H. M. S. Turquoise will sell for H. R. H. and Lady Reay. The fishpond will be restocked with even a greater known and more diversified stock of fish ; H. E. the Governor's and the Rifle Brigade Band will play, and the shows again throw open their doors to as many visitors as care to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending. The prices will be those of Saturday—popular prices.

We may mention that a very successful photograph of the fair was taken from the top of the Clock Tower yesterday afternoon by Mr. Grant Craig, and must not close this notice without according to Mr. Phipson, the hon. secretary of the fair, the meed of praise he so richly deserved for the almost superhuman energy and attention he has displayed in the manifold duties pertaining to his onerous office.

The total proceeds so far are estimated at Rs. 30,000, but the precise amount was not ascertained.

We would suggest that in order to prevent a crush this evening special arrangements should be made. An extra gateway for subscribers might readily be provided, and thus the numbers crowding round the turnstiles relieved.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Scott and some others the school children of Bombay were afforded an opportunity of participating in the fun of the fair. The Byculla School children were admitted on Friday to their great delight. Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash provided the little people at his own expense with cakes, sweets and other refreshments on a very liberal scale.

The purdah ladies of influential native families were admitted to a private view of the bazaar for some hours on Saturday. Here again Mrs. Scott, assisted by Mrs. Peterson and other ladies, exerted herself and personally conducted the Mahomedan, Persian and other ladies to the different attractions of the fair, and they expressed great gratification at the kindness of the reception.

The Fair will not be open after 8 o'clock, a State banquet at Government House in honour of the Governor-General of Portuguese India ; and the Yacht Club dance stand in the way.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE sport shown by these hounds during the past week has continued well up to the average of former years, in fact some regular subscribers to the Hunt consider that so far it has been the best season on record, but whether that is so or no, there is no denying the fact that the pack is an exceptionally good one, almost all young hounds, and that they are now in first-rate condition.

The meet on Wednesday was at the Rifle Butts at Kaleena, when a jack was found near Kaleena, which gave the small field-out a good hunting run to Poway jungles, where he managed to save his brush.

A special train took us out to the Andheri meet, when the Master followed his rule of drawing Chuckla covert as soon as it was sufficiently light to do so and with the usual result. The hounds had scarcely been thrown into covert, when a line was owned to and the pack a few seconds after went off full cry in the direction of Chuckla village. Here the jackal was evidently headed, and for the next ten minutes or so kept us ringing about in the covert, until he at last made up his mind to break in the open, and with three or four couple of hounds pretty close at his brush, but with the body of the pack some little way behind, gave us a couple of miles of the hardest galloping we have had this season. Heading for Kaleena we thought that we were in for the stone walls in Kaleena Hill, but changing his tactics at the foot of the hill he turned sharp right-handed towards the Bombay Rifle Butts, and near the N. I. Camp there was a slight check. A judicious cast set us ding donging again till we reached the Railway, which the pack crossed, running into their quarry in some scrub on the other side of the line. A first rate run of five and twenty minutes was the unanimous verdict.

A trot to Saar and a change of horses, and the same covert, where we killed our second jackal last week, provided us with the wherewithal for another very enjoyable run. A right straight-necked jackal he proved, for crossing the Tulsi pipe, he headed for Marole, turning neither for the tempting shelter of Chuckla, nor the coverts of Ghoregaum. The picturesque Vehar backwater flows in the valley beneath us, and we are in for a gallop over the best grass land which this country affords. Cattle may be seen dashing aside in the valley below proclaiming the passage of the harmless terror striker. Master Jack has nothing but his own safety to think about, and safety is gradually becoming a very embarrassing consideration to him. He reaches it, however, in the Poway jungles, as here he manages to shift the burden and heat of the day on to the shoulders of a friend, who kept us going for about half-an-hour, but the morning was too far advanced, and the scent too light for the hounds to make much of it, and at about nine o'clock the Master called off.

Wednesday's meet is postponed until the following day for the benefit of those who are going to the Byculla Club Ball.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On my return to India my attention has been called to a report of the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which appeared in your issue of January 28. In this report the following sentence occurs :—" It will remain with the incoming committee to protest against the renewal of a contract which has so far only resulted, during a period of abnormally cheap freights, in pilgrims having to pay considerably enhanced rates of passage-money for identically the same accommodation in identically the same steamers as were employed in the trade before Messrs. Cook and Son's advent." I feel compelled in the interests of my firm to point out that this statement must have been made under a misapprehension of the facts.

In the agreement between the Government of India and ourselves it is stipulated that we shall at the commencement of each season submit to the Government the rates which we propose to charge during the forthcoming season. Accordingly, at the commencement of the last season we fixed Rs. 30 as a *maximum* rate for third class single tickets, and Rs. 45 for return tickets.

It is quite true that before Ramzan tickets were sold in the bazaar at a lower rate than Rs. 30, but in stating that the pilgrims were compelled to pay enhanced rates the committee is assuming that we have a monopoly of the pilgrim business. In the advertisement of our arrangement, circulated by the Government, pilgrims are informed that they are at perfect liberty to procure tickets as heretofore from any broker or agent and for any steamer, and they are not in any way compelled to come to us.

In the second place we issued tickets at our Bhendy Bazaar Office at the market rate of the day, whatever it might be, and we can prove that we issued numbers of tickets there as low as Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 each.

On the other hand, although, after Ramzan, during the height of the season, tickets were being sold by brokers at Rs. 40 and 45 to pilgrims who were unaware of our arrangements, we were still compelled by our agreement not to charge more than Rs. 30.

Under these circumstances I think you will agree that the pilgrims have certainly no cause to complain that the rates have been enhanced by our arrangements.—Yours, &c.,

F. H. COOK,

Feb. 10. *Per pro* Thos. Cook and Son.

HIGH COURT HINDU HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ensuing Holi holidays are officially fixed for Sunday and Monday, the 26th and 27th instant. I find from our Hindu calendar that there is Lunar in the first part of this month, and therefore the first day's ceremony could be performed either on the 26th or the 27th, but under no circumstances could the concluding festivals, called Dhooliwandun, be performed on the 27th. They should be only performed on the 28th instant, Tuesday. I therefore bring to the notice of the High Court authorities through your paper that these holidays should be granted on the 27th and 28th instant, Monday and Tuesday, which will avoid entire inconvenience to the suitors and as well as to the parties concerned therewith.

I may take an opportunity to bring to notice the fact that the Hindus have been recently precluded from enjoying their New Year Holiday of Shahalivahan Era, Vierpha Poolipada, which is observed throughout the Konkan and falls a fortnight after the Holi holidays. This holiday was formerly allowed by the High Court on both sides, but it has been discontinued lately on the original side. I cannot see why such distinction should be made. The Bombay Small Causes Court is also closed on this day.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 11. A HINDU.

THE MASONIC BALL.

THE Masonic Ball, which was held at the Town Hall on Friday, was, as was expected, a brilliant affair. It was managed on the grand scale with which everything Masonic seems to be done, and was a splendid instance of the generous hospitality of the craft. The last Masonic Ball was given in 1876, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was in Bombay, and Friday's entertainment revived the memories of many old Masons, who had the good fortune to be present at it, and vividly recalled the splendours of that occasion, which was similar to this inasmuch as Royalty once more graced the proceedings. The committee, with whom the management was entrusted, had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

The Town Hall has seldom borne the appearance into which it was transformed on Friday, decorated as it was with the different banners of the numerous lodges of both constitutions, and the mystic emblems and devices and of the craft, and filled with a gay and brilliantly-dressed crowd. All around the walls were suspended banners of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and of Lodges St. George, Perseverance, Rising Star, Concord, Emulation, Cyprus, Caledonia, Aryan and Islam, in order of precedence, and above these were displayed the different degrees of Masonic distinction. At the foot of the dais, between large mirrors, Sir Henry Morland's handsome banners were conspicuously and attractively arranged, and at the opposite end, just over the entrance to the ball-room, between two Royal standards, the arms of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and of the Scotch lodges were exhibited, interspersed among devices of masters and past masters of the lodges and the arms of the grand lodges and district lodges of Scotch Freemasonry in India. Beneath these was the motto of the craft "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth." In the corridor and on the opposite side of the room prettily constructed retreats were formed, and the supper room was laid out with much taste and forethought for the convenience and accommodation of the dancers.

The guests arrived shortly after nine o'clock, and dancing commenced soon after. At half-past ten Sir Henry Morland, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and Lady Morland, arrived. Sir Henry, who was dressed in full regalia, was received with Masonic honours. Mr. Harold King, the Deputy District Grand Master, with the other members of the committee, and the officers of the lodges, met Sir Henry outside the ball-room, and conducted him in procession to the foot of the dais. The dancers formed up on each side, and the procession passed through the passage thus formed. Shortly after a *fanfare* of trumpets announced the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the District Grand Master of Bombay, and in the same stately procession his Royal Highness was conducted into the ball-room. At about half-past eleven his Excellency Lord Reay arrived, and was met and received by H. R. H. the Duke and Sir Henry Morland, and, accompanied by the procession formed of the committee, was led into the ball-room. Supper was served at midnight, and at its conclusion, by the command of the Grand Masters, the toast of his Excellency the Governor was given by Mr. C. D. Furdonjee, the Honorary Substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of India under Scotland. The toast was fittingly and cordially received, and Lord Reay then proposed the toasts of the two Grand Masters, which were drunk enthusiastically with Masonic honours. The Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay were then toasted and cheered, as was also the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The Governor and the two Grand Masters left soon after, but the ball was continued till a late hour.

The following gentlemen formed the committee :—Messrs. H. R. King, J. W. Smith, D. R. Chichgar, C. D. Furdonjee, W. Richardson, J. Merriman, T. Brumby, A. Rowe, G. W. Roughton, H. Leslie, and W. H. Hussey and J. R. Young, joint secretaries. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Brumby were also masters of ceremonies. It only remains to be said that the floor was a superb one, and that the music was supplied by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following were amongst those who were present :—

MASONS.

Names.	Lodge.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught	Rt. W. Dist. Grand Master of Bombay.
Morland, Sir Henry	Most. W. Grand Master, Scotch Freemasonry.
Barrow, Mr. H. W.	30th Degree.
Beardmore, Mr. E. B.	Berar.
Beynon, Mr. E., P.M.	St. Andrews.
Branson, Mr. J. T.	Excelsior
Brislaw, Mr. M.	Unanimity.
Brownnutt, Mr.	Concord.
Brown, Charles Mr.	Caledonia.
Brumly, Mr. T. W.	Concord.
Burrows, Mr. C. B.	British.
Burder, Mr. H. C.	Social.
Cama, Mr. K. R.	Rising Star.
Carter, Mr. William	Truth.
Clark, Mr. A. C.	Grand Lodge.
Clyne, Mr. T.	Concord.
Counsell, Mr. T.	Emulation.
Cowasjee, Mr. Cursetjee	Cyrus.
Cook, Mr. T.	5 I. C.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr.	Rising Star.
Duke, Mr.	Concord.
Edwards, Mr. E.	Truth.
English, Mr. F. W.	Concord.
Evans, Mr. J. W.	Emulation.
Fetterle, Mr. A.	Caledonia.
Flower, Mr. E. W.	Concord.
Francis, Mr.	Concord.
Furdoonjee, Mr. C. D.	Grand Lodge.
Gahagan, Mr. Geo.	Late of Perseverance.
Glazebrook, Mr.	St. George.
Goldsworthy, Mr. J. C.	Concord.
Goldsworthy, Mr. S.	Concord.
Goldsworthy, Mr.	Concord.
Green, Mr. W. B.	Emulation.
Hanson, Mr. F. W.	Truth.
Harrissiadis, Mr. A.	Concord.
Hartley, Mr. J.	Caledonia.
Hemming, Mr.	St. George.
Hodges, Mr. F. W.	Grand Lodge.
Homan, Mr.	Truth.
Hussey, Mr. W. H.	Grand Lodge.
King, Mr. H.	Grand Lodge.
King, Mr. Alfred	Concord.
Kuthoke, Mr. N. R.	Eastern Star.
Laski, Mr. N.	Zion.
Leslie, Mr. A.	Caledonia.
Longworth, Mr.	Caledonia.
Lustig, Mr. N. Kt. T.	St. Andrew Priory
Macauly, Mr.	Caledonia.
MacMullan, Mr. G. C.	Cocnord.
Mackenzie, Mr. A.	Truth.
Mahomed, Mr. Ismal J.	Islam.
Marsland, Mr. J.	Perseverance.
Metcalf, Mr. W.	Emulation.
Moore, Mr.	Emulation.
Moore, Mr. J.	St. George.
Murray, Mr. V.	St. Andrews.
Murzban, Mr. M. C.	Grand Lodge.
Newman, Mr.	Concord.
Newborn, Mr.	Truth.
Paeplow, Mr. F. W.	Caledonia.
Parsons, Mr. H. J.	St. George.
Peck, Mr. J.	Humility and Virtue,
Pritchard, Mr. F. W.	Truth.
Pyrke, Mr. E. W.	Emulation.
Radcliffe, Mr.	Concord.
Ramble, Mr. T.	Concord.
Read, Mr. G.	St. John's, L'pool.
Rehemoobhoy Allana, Mr.	Grand Lodge.
Reid, Mr. H.	Emulation.
Richardson, Mr. R.	Grand Lodge.
Rowe, Mr W. C.	Grand Lodge.
Rumsby, Mr. W.	Concord.
Russel, Mr. J.	St. George.
Ryan, Mr. P.	Caledonia.
Savage, Mr.	Grand Lodge.
Sayers, Mr. T.	St. Andrews.
Seabrooke, Mr. A. W.	Caledonia.
Seager, Mr. J. W.	Concord.
Sharp, Mr. D. J.	Emulation.
Shuffrey, Mr.	Charitiy.
Smith, Mr. J. W.	St. George.
Soundy, Mr. A. F.	Concord.
Stocker, Mr. J.	Excelsior.
Taurines, Mr. [illegible]	Concord.
Taylor, Mr. W. C.	Emulation.
[illegible], Mr. W.	Truth.
Turner, Mr. F.	Caledonia.
Ungwar, Mr. [illegible]	Perseverance.

Walker, Mr. W. H. ....
Walton, Mr. E. M. ....Caledonia.
Watt, Mr. T. J. ....Caledonia.
Wingrove, Mr. ....Concord.
Young, Mr. J. ....Caledonia.

VISITORS.

LADIES.

Abbott, Miss
Abbott, Mrs.
Ascher, Miss
Atkins, Miss
Austin, Mrs.
Avron, Miss
Barrows, Mrs.
Beynon, Mrs E.
Blanford, Mrs.
Blore, Mrs.
Bomanjee, Miss M.
Branson, Mrs.
Breslaur, Mrs.
Bromley, Mrs H.
Brooks, Miss
Brownnutt, Mrs.
Brown, Mrs. Charles.
Brumby, Mrs.
Caldecott, Miss
Charles, Mrs F.
Cox, Mrs.
Crimmins, Mrs.
Cotes, Miss
Counsell, Miss
Curry, Miss
Curry, Miss
Duke, Mrs.
Edwards, Mrs. E.
Evans, Mrs.
Eyres, Mrs.
Fairbairn, Mrs.
Faulconer, Mrs.
Fischer, Mrs.
Fischer, Miss
Fischer, Miss M.
Fitzgerald, Mrs.
Flower, Mrs.
Flower, Miss
Fowler, Mrs G. W.
Francis, Mrs.
Goldsworthy, Mrs.
Gibbons, Mrs. E.
Green, Mrs W. B.
Hall, Miss
Hartley, Mrs J.
Hays, Mrs.
Henderson, Miss
Hodges, Mrs. F. W.
Holtham, Mrs.
Houligton, Mrs.
Hussey, Mrs.
Johnson, Mrs.
King, Mrs.
King, Miss
Lake Miss
Longworth, Mrs.
Lund, Mrs.
Mackmillan, Miss
Mackenzie, Miss
Mackenzie, Mrs.
Mackenzie, Miss Blanche
Maidment, Mrs.

Maraland, Miss
Medcalf, Miss
Menesse, Miss
Morland, Lady.
Murray, Mrs.
Nagle, Miss
Nagle, Mrs.
Nicker, Miss
Newman, Mrs.
Opitz, Mrs.
Orr, Miss
Orr, Mrs.
Paeplow, Mrs.
Parkinton, Miss
Parsons, Mrs.
Parsons, Miss
Pearson, Miss May
Peck, Mrs.
Peliti, Mrs.
Piears Miss
Pincent, Miss
Poy, Miss A.
Pyrke, Mrs.
Ramble, Mrs.
Reed, Mrs. J.
Reid, Mrs.
Renison, Mrs.
Richardson, Mrs R.
Ross, Mrs.
Rowe, Mrs.
Rowland, Miss A.
Rowland, Miss B.
Rowland, Miss
Rumsly, Mrs.
Savage, Mrs.
Savage, Miss A.
SavageMiss
Seabrooke, Mrs.
Seager, Mrs.
Scott, Miss M.
Sharp, Mrs.
Sharp, Miss
Skinner, Mrs.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Miss May.
Soundy, Mrs.
Stocker, Mrs.
Taurines, Mrs.
Taylor, Miss
Taylor, Mrs. W. C.
Teil, Miss
Tocque, Miss
Tosh, Mrs.
Tucker, Mrs.
Underwood, Miss
Ungwar, Mrs. Max
Watt, Mrs.
Watson, Mrs. J. P.
Webb, Mrs.
Williams, Miss
Wingrove, Mrs.
Young, Mrs.

GENTLEMEN.

Reay, H. E. Lord
Ansell, Mr.
Bachrach, Mr.
Bagnell, Mr.
Bayley, Hon. Mr. Justice.
Beville, Colonel F.
Blackman, Mr. A.
Bromley, Mr. Herbert
Brooks, Mr. J.
Buckland, Mr.
Buckle, Mr. C.
Cavaye, Colonel
Charles, Mr. F.
Chope, Mr. H. J.
Connell, Mr.
Curry, Mr. T.
Droz, Mr.
Dunk, Mr.
Eyres, Mr.
Farrell, Mr. J. B.
Fairbairn, Mr.
Faulconer, Mr. H.
Fenton, Capt.
Fowler, Mr. G. W.
Fraser, Mr. J.
Frew, Mr. J.
George, Mr.
Gell, Mr. H. G.
Goss, Mr. T. F.
Hall, Mr. T. Bernard
Hall, Mr. W.
Hind, Mr. A. G.
Hodgkinson, Capt.
Holder, Mr.
Holland, Mr.
Hussey, Junr., Mr. W. H.
Ilvell, Major.
Irving, Mr. J. M.
Jolley, Mr. T. H.
Lake, Mr.

Le Geyt, Mr. W.
Lemarstin, Mr. G. E.
Lombardo, Chevaliere.
Lund, Mr. G.
Macropolo, Mr. D.
Martindale, Mr. W.
McGeorge, Mr.
McNeill, Mr.
Meiffre, Mr. E.
Metcalfe, Capt.
Orr, Mr. J. W.
Pearson, Mr. James
Peliti, Mr.
Phayre, Capt.
Pincent, Mr.
Propert, Mr. W. H.
Ramsay, Mr. D.
Read, Mr. G. W.
Reed, Mr. J.
Ross, Mr. W. J.
Rushton, Mr.
Sharp, Mr. A. R.
Skinner, Mr.
Smith, Mr. H. G.
Smith, Mr. R.
Stephenson, Mr. T.
Stewart, Mr. R. L.
Terry, Mr.
Tosh, Mr.
Warden, Mr.
Warden, Capt.
Warden, Mr.
Wallick, Mr.
Watson, Mr. J. P.
Wagstaff, Mr.
Webb, Mr. F. C.
Whitehead, Mr.
Wright, Mr.
Wright, Mr. G.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will inspect the Colaba depot and visit the fortifications there this morning.

THE Ferozepur Cantonment boundary is shortly to be extended towards the southern extremity, to admit of the new lines to be built for the 35th Sikhs, as also to provide a suitable parade ground for that regiment. At present the men are accommodated anyhow, some in bungalows, and the rest under canvas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. HAY, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, died on Thursday at Calcutta.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to correct a slight inaccuracy in your article of to-day's date with reference to the donation of Rs. 1,200 by a Parsee gentleman. It was not a part of the very generous subscription which was raised on Thursday night, having been given some days previously. Nor did the donor say that it was a waste of time to send memorials on the drink question to Government. On the contrary, he recognised the importance of doing so, and said that he and other friends of his would do what they could in that direction. What he stated was that this was no part of our work, and that while some were making efforts to move the Government he felt that it was equally important that others should be arousing public opinion by influencing the classes most addicted to drinking, and most liable to suffer from its evil consequences, to abandon the habit.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 11. F. TUCKER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the Cadet Parade state held on Saturday the 11th instant.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
I Company.	1	...	...	...	3	3	28	35
K "	...	...	1	...	3	...	46	50
M "	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	29
N "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Staff...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
Total ...	1	1	1	1	9	3	102	118

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Lieut.-Col Hon. L. H. Bayley (Commandant); Capt. H. S. B. Hodgkinson, (Adjutant,) and Lieut. Savage.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE RACQUET HANDICAP.

W A Bankier / Jas Moore ...	sctch beat	Capt Olivier / H B Thurburn	scth (15·13, 0·15, 15·3)
H G Gell ... / F. T Rickards	—5 "	L Crawford... / A V Bethel...	+3 (15·16, 15·7)

DOUBLE RACQUET HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the drawing of the second ties :—

R L Stewart / A C Walker	scratch vs	Capt Hodgkinson / Rupert Stewart	+3
H G Gell / F T Rickards	—5 vs	W A Bankier / J Moore	scratch

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* says :—We cannot understand the motive for the sudden and unexpected resignation of Lord Dufferin. We say plainly that, taking it as a whole, his Lordship's administration has disappointed us. When he came to India, great hopes were built upon him. But all those hopes have been frustrated. The promises which had been freely made in the presence of thousands of men on his landing at the Apollo Bunder have not, even a tithe of them, been fulfilled. Lord Dufferin has been unable to do in four years what Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon did in four months. Nay, our mealy-mouthed Viceroy has upset much that was done by his illustrious predecessors. He leaves to India the heritage of the Afgan imbroglio, the income-tax, the salt tax, the Burma burden, and so forth.

The *Bombay Samachar* says :—We do not think the Viceroy's resignation is due to any difference of opinion with the authorities in England, in regard to his enhancement of the salt duty and the levying of the petroleum tax. We know too well that the home authorities always support proposals for increase of expenditure in India, and, therefore, the measures recently adopted for the increase of revenue must have been taken with their consent and approval. Whether the motive for his Excellency's resignation is private or not, this is certain, that his departure will cause no regret or anxiety among the people of this country. The policy of Lord Dufferin may commend itself to his own mind, but to the native public it was most unpopular. The unpopularity is principally due to extravagance in expenditure and the enhancement of taxes. The Viceroy appointed the Public Service Commission, in deference to the serious complaints made on behalf of the natives about their claim to a larger employment in the service of the State. But he has not yet been able to confer any substantial benefit on the public in that direction. For the present, we will only say that the policy of Lord Dufferin in India was opposed to the public feeling and to the public interests; and the public will now regard with satisfaction that the career of such a Viceroy is drawing to a close.

In another article the same paper expresses a hope that the Viceroy may yet do some good during the next ten months that he will remain among us. Several Ango-Indian journals have begun to sing his Excellency's praises, and they do so, to some extent, at the expense of Lord Ripon. But these writers ought to know that no amount of detraction would serve to alter the opinion which the native public has formed of Lord Ripon's administration. Their endeavours to depreciate his *regime* will only give rise to an unpleasant controversy which will not at all be relished either by Lord Dufferin or his friends.

The *Akbari Soudagar* says :—That is joyful news for India, that our unpopular Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, is going to bid farewell to these shores. We wish we could have made this announcement two years ago, in order that the suffering public might have been saved from the burden of the income-tax, the increased salt-tax, the petroleum duty, and such other galling imposts.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Lord Dufferin may depart hence as soon as he likes. We have no reason to be sorry for his going. He has not fulfilled the promise which he gave on his arrival, that he would faithfully support and advance the policy ennunciated by Lord Ripon. Lord Ripon left India peaceful and its finances in a prosperous condition, while the Imperial policy of his successor has imposed upon the people fresh burdens of taxation. It would be long to point out the shortcomings of Lord Dufferin's rule. Suffice it to say, that he has hitherto done nothing to meet the wants of the natives, that the first year of his administration was disappointing, that the second year was more so, and the third still more. The acts of the Viceroy, which were at all calculated to satisfy the public, were the appointment of the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. But the Finance Committee has ended in a farce, and it is now to be seen what the Public Service Commission will do. We hope the natives will derive some substantial benefit from the labours of this Commission, so that on his departure it may be said that Lord Dufferin has, after all, done some good to the country. It is in the interests of the Viceroy himself that he should go away a year before the expiration of his term of office, rather than that he should draw down upon himself greater unpopularity by prolonging his stay. We are glad to note here that the benevolent efforts of Lady Dufferin to promote the welfare of native ladies have won for her an amount of popularity such as had not fallen to the lot of the consort of any other Viceroy before.

The *Gujerati* says :—If Lord Dufferin has to save himself from greater unpopularity, his retirement was the best course for him to adopt. In the course of three years, among the measures effected by the Viceroy, there has been a great preponderance of evil over good, and his rule has proved itself so odious that we should not have been surprised if it had eventually given rise to a public outcry for his recal. Lord Ripon was a wise and farseeing statesman, and he resolved to remove the dissatisfaction which he saw had spread everywhere throughout the country. But the present administration is quite of a different sort. We can say from some of his acts, such as the appointment of the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee, that Lord Dufferin was anxious to see this country prosperous and contented. But if these measures were to end in no happy results for the country, then the public can have no cause for satisfaction. What is done cannot be undone; and we think the Viceroy has done well in retiring so soon, seeing that there is a likelihood of affairs taking a more critical turn, as time advances.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—No wonder the abruptness of the announcement of the Viceroy's resignation should send a thrill of emotion throughout the land. It is one of those well devised events which look very much like accidents, and have the effect of arousing more or less sympathy for the sufferer. The Anglo-Indian press, as a whole, has sent forth its lament at the premature termination of a *regime* which has been marked more for cautious abstention from ruffling the feelings of the Anglo-Indian community than for anything more bold and genuine in the line of advancing national interests.

We, too, sorely deplore the impending loss of Lord Dufferin, for our faith in his statesmanship and his liberalism has had such deep root that even yesterday we indulged in the belief that the remainder of his term of office would be devoted to rectifying the errors of the first three years and making up for the dilatoriness hitherto displayed in effecting reforms and measures of crying importance. We are pained to find that Lord Dufferin should have from reasons of no overwhelming public importance cut off a large portion of the period in which we and the native community generally saw so much promise of redemption. Ten months, however, are not hopelessly short to a man of his Excellency's resources and ability to make up for the sterility and timidity of three years; and we shall be glad for the sake as much of his lordship as of this country to be able at the end of those months to pronounce the verdict that he had redeemed the high hopes that had been aroused when he was appointed Viceroy of India. We may then be able perhaps to class his rule in the same category with the viceroyalty of Lawrence and of Mayo as some of our English contemporaries are now trying to do, although past experience has nearly convinced us that it is not in his lordship to win over the hearts of the nation as Lord Canning and Lord Ripon did. By the way, what downright impudence to throw the *onus* of Lord Dufferin's failure on the shoulders of Lord Ripon, as some of the Anglo-Indian journals are doing! Do they know what ghosts they arouse when they take Ripon's honoured name with scorn, and how ill they serve the friend they wish to defend when they make him a peg whereon to hang some pent-up abuse of that truest friend of India?

For his own sake we wish the Earl of Dufferin had come out to India earlier or not at all, or that at any rate he had left the country before plunging it into the vortex of large enterprises, the issue of which is uncertain, to say the least of it, while the financial outlay on them has seriously crippled our resources. Even if his Excellency tried to utilize the interval, for instance, towards introducing the representative system on which, we believe, he had once set his heart, we doubt if he would feel justified now in moving the India Office for that purpose. It is too early yet to judge of the results of his three years' rule, but speaking in a general way, we cannot conceal a sense of disappointment. Lord Dufferin is an administrator of commanding intelligence and shrewd insight. He is an Irishman, with a warm heart that throbs with every desire to do good. But he seems somehow to have fallen an easy prey to the designs of the military and the commercial cliques, and his sanguine temperament must have buoyed him up amid much that appeared gloomy and depressing soon after the plunge had been taken. His experience acquired in the new world could hardly stand him in good stead in governing poor old-world India, with its slowness, its conflict of interests, and its extreme inadaptability. The future of India is not easy to mould even for a successful man of affairs. We are reminded at this stage of what we said upon the subject more than two years ago, when our new Viceroy was being assailed on many hands. We then said that his great misfortune was that he came after a Viceroy like Lord Ripon. This contrast makes the ill-success of the present ruler of Hindustan the more conspicuous.—*Indian Spectator.*

Looking to the rapid advance our interests made during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, we think, we shall be constrained to say something in disapproval of the present Viceroyalty. We know much of his Lordship's time was taken up by the delimitation question and the conquest of Burma, but then his Lordship could have condescended to meet at least half-way popular demands with a view to the rectification of people's grievances. But yet there is time, and we have no doubt Lord Dufferin will utilise it advantageously. Though the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission are not yet out, rumour has it that one of their main features is a denial of a simultaneous Civil Service examination in India. We hope, Lord Dufferin is not of the same mind, and can quite consistently support India's prayer if he may so wish it. His Lordship's Jubilee speech distinctly favours the establishment of representative legislative councils in this country—a promise which, now that his Lordship has determined to resign, he can well afford to realise and win for himself the everlasting gratitude of the Indian people.—*Native Opinion.*

THE LATE REV. GEORGE BOWEN.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—George Bowen, the Christian missionary, whose life is a pattern for the imitation of many Christian clergymen themselves, is dead. The race of missionaries, like the Rev. Mr. Long of Bengal, who in battling with the iniquities of the planters of that province, some quarter of a century ago, cheerfully suffered fine and imprisonment,—missionaries inspired with deep, ardent, comprehensive, Christian sympathy for the people whom they come to save, as they honestly believe,—missionaries like Dr. Duff and Dr. Wilson—their race is extinct. George Bowen was a man of that type of missionaries whose life was a practical illustration of the noble precepts taught by Christianity. It was a life of loving self-denial and self-sacrifice, of meekness and humility, of piety and devotion. His beautiful soul soared high above the vanities of the world and its riches. By his refusal to receive any pay for his work, he showed the natives that he performed his labour of love among them purely from an intense moral conviction of the labour bringing its own reward. He lived among the people, even like the poorest of them, and the people venerated him as a real Sadhoo. For forty years he worked in the country of his adoption, never once thinking of visiting the country of his birth, till the candle, as was happily remarked, was burnt out in its socket. Whatever he got, beyond the little that sufficed for his few wants, he gave away in charity, and on his tombstone may be inscribed with perfect truth the beautiful lines of the poet :—

> Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
> Heav'n did a recompense as largely send;
> He gave to Mis'ry all he had—a tear;
> He gain'd from Heav'n ('t'was all he wished)—a friend.

A DOG-WARD IN THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* says :—There is yet no accommodation in the Bai Sakerbai Hospital for sick dogs. Bai Avabai, the widow of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, has offered to the hospital a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a dog-ward. This ward will be eighty feet in length, and will provide room for 20 dogs.

POLICE JURISDICTION OVER THE PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

WE hear that the Government wish to have in their own hands the police jurisdiction over the West of India Portuguese Railway. The uniting together of this line with the Southern Mahratta Railway was considered both by Lord Reay and the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who performed the ceremony last week, as emblematic of the firm friendship subsisting between England and Portugal; and now it is to be hoped that the represedtative of the latter power will prove his professions of friendship and confidence by conferring upon the British Government the control and management of the police. Our Government are sure to do the work so very much better than their neighbours, that in the interests alike of British and Portuguese subjects travelling by the newly-opened railway, we heartily wish the Goa authorities to accede to the proposal. We have no doubt that Lord Reay, assisted by his able political secretary, Mr. Lee-Warner, will succeed in obtaining the jurisdiction from the Governor-General who is to be his Excellency's guest at Malabar Point to-morrow.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BOMBAY ABKARI POLICY.

In a series of interesting letters, contributed to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, D. E. W. has "pitched into" the defence of the Abkari policy of the Government as embodied in a recent Parliamentary Paper. The writer is an expert familiar with the literature of the whole question in both its aspects of revenue and public morality. His criticism is therefore entitled to the attention of those whose policy he has criticised with so much ability and frankness. D. E. W. has indeed picked some very ugly holes in the Paper, showing that not a few of the "facts" trotted out by the department, and received with open arms by the higher authorities, are but fictions in effect, so irrelevant are some of these "facts," while the statements based upon them are incomplete, one-sided and at times misleading. It could not well be otherwise with a money-making department like the Abkari. What wonder that even a Governor like Lord Reay, with an open mind and an earnest desire to remove unnecessary restrictions on trade, finds it difficult to cope with the juggleries of departmental "facts and figures?" D. E. W. challenges the whole excise policy of the Government, especially in regard to the traffic in liquor; and considering how iniquitous he has shown the working of the Abkari Department to be in some respects, his demand for remedial action appears to us to be very modest indeed. An independent Commission of inquiry to look into the system of Abkari administration in the mofussil, like the one we had some time ago for the town of Bombay, is the least concession we should expect from the present Government. That Government is strong in Council and in Secretariat : it should be the first to welcome free inquiry. But whether such a Commission is appointed or not, we think the department will have to meet the challenge thrown out by D. E. W., to prove the truth of their own assertion and calculations, or to admit the force of the statistics and arguments so boldly advanced by their latest and ablest critic in the press.—*Indian Spectator.*

TRIAL OF MESSRS. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, M.P., AND J. BURNS.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were placed upon their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on Jan. 16, on the charges of riotously assembling in Trafalgar Square to the terror of her Majesty's subjects, and of assaulting two constables. Evidence was given as to the defendants having attempted to force their way into the Square on Sunday, Nov. 13, and it was alleged that there was no disorder until the "attack" which they led. Witnesses were also questioned as to the character of the meetings held previously by the unemployed, one of the ojects of the prosecution being to show that those meetings were dangerous. On the 17th Sir Charles Warren, the Chief Commissioner of Police, gave evidence that the police, in excluding the public from Trafalgar Square on Nov. 13, acted under his authority, and said in his opinion it would have been dangerous to the peace to allow the processionists to take possession either of the Square or the approaches to it. The first witness for the defence, Sir Edward Reed, declared that the crowd showed no disposition to disorder. He said he had no doubt whatever that the police struck the first blow and asserted that there was no violence on the part of the crowd. He thought that both Mr. Graham and Burns were treated by the police with astonishing cruelty. Evidence for the defence was also given by Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M. P., Mr. Bennet Burleigh, Mr. Hyndman, and several journalists, who spoke to the orderly behaviour of the crowd prior to the arrest of the defendants.

The trial concluded on Jan. 18, when, Mr. Asquith, having addressed the court on behalf of Graham, Burns (speaking for himself), declared that he had gone to the meeting, prepared to bear any risk incidental to legally enforcing his protest against the illegal action of the police, and that the riot had been caused by the police. The Attorney-General, in his reply on behalf of the Crown, contended that the defendants went to the Square to overcome the police by superior force, and submitted that if Sir. C. Warren had not taken precautions and disturbances occurred Sir Charles would have been criminally liable for the result of the absence of precautions. The learned judge, in his summing up, said the question for the jury to consider was whether the defendants and those who followed them approached the Square with the intention of holding a meeting, come what might. If that was their view, then they were guilty of participating in a riotous assembly. If the jury thought that the defendants made a rush for the Square, then they were guilty of the act of rioting; but if they believed that they had no intention of the sort, but simply went up to ask permission to hold their meeting, then they ought to be acquitted on that count. If acts of violence were done by an assembly met for any purpose, it became an unlawful assembly; and if the jury held that the assembly on Nov. 13 became an unlawful assembly when the defendants arrived, they would convict. If the jury thought that Graham and Burns went with a certain intention of holding a meeting by force but did not carry out that intention, they might convict them merely of unlawful assembly. The jury, after an absence from court of thirty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty on the charges of riot and disorder and assault, and guilty of unlawful assembly. The defendants were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for six weeks.

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IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Forbes Street, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair. The notice calling the meeting having been read, the chairman submitted the following directors' report :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"Your directors now beg to submit a statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1887. From the former it will be seen that the amount to the debit of profit and loss account is Rs. 887-12-5, so that it is impossible to pay any dividend for the half-year. The reasons for there being a debit instead of a credit balance, may be briefly stated as follows :—1st.—That your directors have thought it proper to transfer several debit items which were carried forward from year to year. 2nd.—Owing to the smallness of the mill, the cost of production was very heavy. 3rd.—The management, in trying to reduce the cost of the mixing so as to establish a better margin, unfortunately injured the character of the yarn, which in consequence became unduly depreciated in value, and was difficult of sale. Your directors have now placed the accounts in order; and the new agents, Messrs, Greaves, Cotton & Co., who took over charge on the 10th December, start on a sound basis. The mill now contains 37,962 spindles, but unfortunately the preparation machinery is only sufficient to work 31,000 to 32,000. The necessary additional preparation machinery has been ordered, but it will be some months before it can be set to work. Your mill is now well under contract at remunerative rates, and your directors propose closing the accounts on the 30th June next, and report to you the earning for the half-year which, with trade as it is, they trust will be satisfactory. Messrs Douglas and Hay having retired from the Board on leaving for Europe, Messrs Smith Reid and Gray were appointed directors, and you will be requested to confirm these appointments.

Mr. Smith, in placing the report before the shareholder, regretted that they were unable to pay a dividend at present, but stated that he believed the shares were worth more than at this time last year, as immediately after Mr. Cheetham's death the directors made a thorough investigation of the company's affairs, and the company was now resting on a sound basis, and would before long be as good as any mill in the presidency.

After a short discussion, relating to the depreciation account, the report was passed, and Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai re-elected a director of the company.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The confirmation of the election of Messrs Smith, Reid and Gray, who had been appointed by the directors, next came before the meeting.

Mr. Duxbury considered the directors had no right to appoint who they liked, but that the directors should be appointed by the shareholders.

Mr. Cotton remarked that the meeting had unwillingly consented to fill the vacancies on the board, and he considered the best and most expedient course would be to confirm their election.

Mr. Duxbury : They will have to be confirmed or rejected.

Mr. Cotton : The shareholders cannot reject them, as the directors in question have already performed their duties for six months.

The Chairman : The directors were elected in accordance with the articles of association, but Mr Reid intends to retire shortly.

Mr. Chalk, the company's solicitor, proposed as an amendment that the three directors named be confirmed down to the date of that meeting only, as he believed the shareholders should appoint their own directors, and as he thought, so that was his only reason for putting the amendment before the meeting.

Mr. Cotton considered that under clause 88 of the articles, the course proposed by Mr. Chalk could not be adopted, but that they were bound to confirm the gentlemen named directors.

Mr. Smith : It will simplify matters if he mentioned the fact that Mr. Reid and myself have decided to retire from the board at once. After what has transpired nothing could induce me to remain.

Mr. Chalk said he hoped that no remarks of his had induced the Chairman to retire, as he had not uttered a single word to give offence, and they all knew well the useful work that Mr. Smith had rendered to the company. He trusted therefore that gentlemen would reconsider his decision.

Mr. Smith regretted that under the circumstances he was unable to do any such thing.

Mr. Chalk said that nothing he had said was purposely intended to cause hurt, as he considered the directors were all looked up to by the other shareholders, and his amendment was not brought forward with the intention of giving offence, but because he considered it was the best course to adopt under the circumstances. He did not intend to modify his amendment, but he was prepared to confirm the directors up to the present time.

Mr. Duxbury also stated that he, like Mr. Chalk, should be sorry if any of his remarks had given offence to the chairman.

Mr. Smith informed Mr. Duxbury that the directors had been treated by Mr. Chalk like no other directors in Bombay.

Mr. Cotton : Any directors elected in the way suggested by Mr. Chalk would not be legally elected, as the articles of association expressly stated that the vacancies should be filled up by the directors.

On the amendment being put to the meeting, only the proposer and Mr. Duxbury, the seconder, voted for it, and it was accordingly declared lost.

As Mr. Reid had stated his intention of leaving the board, Mr. Chalk proposed that Mr. D. Gostling be elected in his place.

Mr. Duxbury remarked, however, that it was not expedient for them to have six directors, as in his estimation "too many cooks spoilt the broth" and all the work that had to be done could be managed by half that number. Six directors could manage all the mills in Bombay.

Mr. Reid explained that as he was retiring, Mr. Gostling would only take the place vacated by him.

Mr. Chalk remarked that such a statement only proved the use of his amendment as if Mr. Reid left the board a few days after that meeting the directors would appoint another director for six months without the shareholders being called upon to do so.

The Chairman observed, with regard to Mr. Chalk's proposal, that he considered it could not be carried under the articles.

Mr. Chalk said he was inclined to agree with Mr. Reid that the strength of the board was sufficient, his only reason for proposing Mr. Gostling was because they were friends.

Mr. Smith doubted whether the proposal would stand.

Mr. Chark, as the company's lawyer, advised them that it would be illegal.

The appointment of the directors was then confirmed, and Mr. Chalk withdrew his suggestion for the election of Mr. Gostling. Mr. Lidbetter was appointed auditor for the coming year on a remuneration of Rs. 225, and the customary vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. McConaghey's appointment to the Inspector-Generalship of Police, Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of Sitapur, will succeed to the Commissionership of Lucknow, while Mr. Boys, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, acts temporarily as Commissioner of Sitapur, but will be relieved by Mr. Adams, Magistrate of Benares, when the latter returns from three months' leave which he is about to take.

THE late Professor Bonamy Price, says *Truth*, had a perfect genius for teaching, and he was the ablest and most popular of all Arnold's assistants at Rugby, his principal rival being Prince Lee, afterwards Bishop of Manchester. He would have succeeded Arnold as head-master if he had been in orders, and, as it was, he might have been elected, even against so formidable a competitor as the late Archbishop Tait, if he had exerted himself. He was eighteen years at Rugby, leaving in 1850, and he then led a comparatively idle life till he became Professor of Political Economy at Oxford in 1868; but he soon showed that he had not lost his rare gifts as a teacher, and his work was done most skilfully and thoroughly. He was a hospitable and genial man, and a most admirable talker on almost every conceivable subject. He will be long mourned by a host of friends, including men of all parties, both in Church and in State.

IN the last official *Burma Gazette* there is a resolution of the Chief Commissioner on the important question of the disarmament of Burma. It is accompanied by the opinions of a large number of officers—and, as may be imagined, they differ considerably. Colonel Street, Commissioner of Pegu, was against disarmament. Mr. Ireland, Commissioner, Irrawaddy, protested against the adoption of Colonel Street's suggestions in his division, and said if they were adopted he and his Deputy Commissioners could not be responsible for the upholding of public order. Those who have assisted us against the dacoits are not to be insulted by being distrusted now. The new rules turn each licensed holder of arms into a sort of police militia, and he is liable to serve with his gun when required to do so against dacoits. The general opinion is that Mr. Crosthwaite has acted wisely in not hurrying on total disarmament in a country where we cannot as yet give the people throughout its length and breadth the protection to which they are entitled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C. MacFee, arrived in the harbour on Saturday last, laden with timber from Moulmein.

THE s.s. Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain T. Reynolds, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. RobertHarrowing, 1,395 tons, Captain A. S. Hughson, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s.s. Hindoo brought to port on Friday evening two hundred passengers and a general cargo from Cutch Mandvie and intermediate ports *en route.*

THE s.s. Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R. Jones, sailed yesterday morning for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Liverpool, for which ports she is laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Arabia, Captain G. A. Shepherd sails to-day for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. H. Labeword, and Mr. G. Davamzica—for Busreh; Mr. J. Merry, Mr. R. R. Ash and Mrs. George Jameison—for Karachi; and 62 deck for various ports *en route.*

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ..	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston ..	C	P. & O. Co.
" Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie ...	D	P. & O. Co.
" Cyphrenes....	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
" Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo.....	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
" Brookfield..	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Navarino ..	2157	Bergemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" C. Murray..	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
" B. Tower ..	1484	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. Errant...	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. of St. George....	1972	Thomas	Off Side.	K. Nixon & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	Off Side.	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Hindoo (s)	Edwards.....	Cutch Mandvie.
	Heathfield (s)	McFee	Moulmein, Feb. 2.
12	Endymion (s)	Satterley.....	Aden, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Orion (s)	Mattiazzi ...	Mussowah.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews ...	Trieste and Venice.
	H. Balckow (s)......	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	R. Harrowing (s)..	Hughson....	Rangoon.
	Europa (s)..........	Jones	Antwerp, Dunkirk and Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Deccan, for China and Australia.
" Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
" Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels cleared out on Saturday last :—
Steamer Brookfield, Reynold, for Genoa, &c.
" Arabia, Shepherd, for the Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Jan. 30.
	Secundra s	Russell.......	Singapore, Jan. 25.
	Falls of Earn	Stitch	Liverpool, Oct. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.—Steamers Rohilla, Perim and Tai Sang, and Schooner Ida.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Wise, Lt, Bo, Adjt Genl's Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Knowles, Brigadier-General, Bombay, Adjt Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Borradaile, Colonel, Bombay, RA, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 11.

Holyoake, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, off duty, from Ahmedabad.
Brazier-Creagh, Surgeon, Bombay Med Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Young, Surgeon, Bombay, IMD, on leave, from Poona.
Henderson, Lt, 24th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Bulkley, Lt-Col, 17th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Eustace, Lt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

FEBRUARY 11.

Damania, Surgeon, Bombay, IMS, off leave, to Poona.
Holyoake, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, on completion of duty, to Kirkee.
Brazier-Creagh, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, off duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bombay, Ordnc Officer, on inspection duty, to Deesa.
Philips, Col, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Vincent, Major, Bengal, 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Goona.
Bulkley, Lt-Col, 17th Bombay Infantry, off leave, to Mhow.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal under rule 64.

514-87—Tyabji and D—Edulji Dhunjibhoy Shroff vs Rustomji Edulji Shroff.
534-87—Payne, G and S—Vullabhoy Khanbhoy vs Hussum Kurrim—Thakurdas, D and C.

For dismissal.

282-87—Mulji, B B—Vussonji Tricumji vs Jadowji Khimji—E Wilkin.

For Consent Decree.

481-87—Little, S, F and N—Tuccaram Kondaji vs Succaram Ganiba—Thakurdas, D and C.

Long Causes.

287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs Choonilal Pranjivandas and another—Macfarlane E and H—Part heard.
332-87—R Skepsey—Ramcrushna Bulall vs Dhunbai—Khunderao M
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne G and S
406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.
413-87—In person—Elizar Essoobji Shanker vs Abdool Meherally Dhurramsey—Thakurdas D and C.
422-87—Hore C and B—Assaria Poonsey and others vs Puddumsey Moolji—In person.

COLONEL W. G. CUMMING, R.E., has gone to inspect the country between Martaban and Shwegyeen, where a concession of land has been asked for to lay a metre-guage railway. The English capitalists who were willing to lay this line some months ago require no guarantee of interest, and there is no doubt if it was laid it would be of great advantage both to the Government and the company forming it. There is but little doubt if our present 320 lines of State railway in Burma were in the hands of a private company the public would be better served than they are. There are great complaints of the insufficient number of trains run, of the absence of ordinary conveniences at the stations, and of there being altogether an insufficient amount of rolling-stock. Some Burman foresters have been petitioning for timber trucks for the last eight months to convey some hundreds of logs 40 miles to Rangoon, and they cannot get them. If Indian railways are starved in this style the Viceroy's complaint of deficiencies in receipts is not surprising. And it must be remembered that the Prome line has been in working order now for eleven years, and yet there is a deficiency of rolling-stock for the traffic to be carried. The explanation given is that the India Office has not attended to the indent from Burma, and that a large number of the trucks used for traffic here in previous years have had to be put on the extension of the Tounghu-Mandalay line for construction purposes. Anyhow, the public have to suffer, and cannot get their goods conveyed without considerable delays.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE Commission sat at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning and, completing the evidence of a native witness, counsel for the prosecution called Mr. W. Bell, who said he was Registrar of the Punjab University, and first officiated in that capacity from June, 1887, until relieved by Dr. Thibaut in August that year. He was re-appointed on the 29th October, 1887, and had continued to hold the appointment ever since. He was nominated a Fellow in August, 1887, and attended meetings in the Syndicate and Senate from the first. Dr. Leitner was Registrar when witness arrived; and Mr. Larpent was elected at a meeting of the Senate especially convened on the 18th November, 1885. Witness went on to say that he could not find Mr. Larpent's letter of resignation in the Registrar's Office, but the resignation was referred to in the proceedings of the Senate on the 25th June, 1887. These proceedings, witness said, were drawn up by him and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor : they did not show any opposition to Mr. Larpent's election, except in the form of a technical objection that it had been sent up in an improper form. There were two candidates for the post, but Dr. Stulpnagel, the other candidate, withdrew. Mr. Larpent was appointed for the full statutory period of two years in November, 1886, and in the meantime the proceedings show that a sub-committee had been appointed to inquire into the Middle School Examination of March, 1886. Witness said there was nothing to show, and he had no knowledge, regarding the disappearance of some of the examiners' results relating to the Law Examinations of December, 1885 and 1886 : he said the examiners' returns and the abstract tabulated statement of marks were not in the Registrar's Office; and that those which related to the Licentiate Examination of 1886 had been received by the prosecutor from the sub-committee and had been filed by him.

The prosecutor here put in the examiners' return for the Mukhtars' Examination of 1886, and said that those relating to the examination of 1885 were not forthcoming at present.

Witness then examined many documents, and was questioned regarding the point whether they, as returns of the examinations, had been scrutinised. He found no signatures on the Entrance or Arts statements of results—not even the Registrar's, Mr. Larpent's signature. Several other of the documents bore Mr. Larpent's initials, but there was nothing on the face of them to show that they had been scrutinised. Witness said that Mr. Larpent had requested permission from the Vice-Chancellor to bring forward a proposal that two or three members of the Syndicate should be delegated to assist him in preparing the record of results of coming and future examinations; and that the certificates announcing the results should also be signed by the delegates in addition to the Registrar's signature. In accordance with this request, it was directed that annual scrutineers be appointed, and that the results of examinations should always be placed on the table at the meeting of the Syndicate following the issue of results. Witness believed from his knowledge that this resolution was not fully carried out. He could not produce any of the answer papers of candidates relating to the Licentiate in Law Examination of 1886, and was not in a position to say what had become of them.

Mr. Larpent here said they had been handed over to the sub-committee. The prosecutor made inquiries, but none but those which had already been put in were forthcoming.

Witness then produced tabulated statements of the numbers of candidates who had passed the various Law examinations from 1880 to 1886, and also gave evidence as to the time which had elapsed between the examination and publication of the results between the years 1884 and 1886.

Mr. Bell was cross-examined at some length, and denied that there were any irregularities existing at the present time. He had been an examiner in other countries, but had only conducted University examinations when he was appointed Registrar of this University. Witness had no knowledge of any one who had attacked Mr. Larpent in Senate meetings.

A native witness was then called, who gave evidence that he did not offer Gunpat Rai Rs. 3,000 as stated by that individual in his evidence. This witness was the Mahbut Alam mentioned by Gunpat Rai.

The Commissioners here rose for the day; but before they did so Mr. Parker intimated he expected to close his case on Friday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 13th February, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. Sword Drill for Officers and Staff Sergts. at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, at the Volunteer Club.

3. Proficiency Class at 6 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club. Subject.—Company Drill and Duties of Guards.

4. Inspection of all the troops in garrison by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday next, 18th instant.

5. Officers commanding Companies will furnish to head-quarters probable numbers for this parade not later than Tuesday morning.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

1. Drills for the week ending 18th February.

Monday, 7 a.m.—Full parade in the Town Hall Compound, in preparation for the next morning. Plain clothes, with carbines.

Monday 5-30 p.m—Full parade in the Town Hall Compound, in preparation for the next morning. Plain clothes, with carbines.

Tuesday, 7 a.m.—The Battery will parade promptly at the hour named, in the Town Hall Compound, for inspection by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Full uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

Wednesday and Friday, 7 a.m.—Gun Drill for recruits in the Arsenal Compound, under Lieut Mitchell.

Saturday, 4-30 p.m.—The Battery will parade at Sir R. Temple's Statue, to take part in the review of the Troops in Garrison, by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Full uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. The Instructor will attend at Coorla, on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6-30 a.m., for class firing.

3. The Sergeant-Instructor will continue his course of lectures at the Volunteer Club on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m., and on Friday, at 9 p.m.

4. The following members, having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery :—

No. 99 Gunner G. W. Fowler (No. 2 Sub-division).

No. 100 Gunner J. Lewis Jenkins (No. 2 Sub-division).

No. 100 Gunner C. E. Kenworthy (No. 4 Sub-division).

5. The following gentlemen have joined the Battery as honorary members :—No. 9, W. T. Lamb, Esq., and No. 10, J. Moir, Esq.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

THE defalcation in the Irrawaddy Flotilla office turns out to have been the result of careless management. Its cashier admitted having taken the money, when at first he stated he had paid it into the bank. He has been dismissed but not prosecuted. That Rs. 25,000 could have been missing for so long without its being detected shews what enormous sums the Flotilla have been making in the past two years, and is perhaps as good an excuse for levying the income-tax in Burma as could have been wanted just at the present time.

THE case for Rs. 10,000 damages by Captain W. D. Morgan against the Secretary of State for India came to an untimely end at Myingyan last week. It had been ruled by the Recorder that the alleged wrongful act complained of, viz., the arrest of plaintiff by Lieutenant Lloyd of the Somersetshire Regiment, having taken place there the plaint must be filed there : and it was so filed. The case was fixed for the 26th January, and plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Hare, and Mr. P. C. Sen for the defendant, left Rangoon for Myingyan. The plaintiff's counsel, however, was detained on the road and seems to have mistaken the date fixed, which he thought was the 31st. Anyhow he was not in Court when the case was called on, and after waiting a day for him the Deputy Commissioner, Captain W. F. Grey, said he could wait no longer and dismissed the suit.

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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

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Steinwein	" 21	"
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	"

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"	" 22	8
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4. Lord and Lady Wynford ; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife ; Newton Agol, Esq.
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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY, and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Temple house, Camp, POONA, and Bhoodwar Peth City.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.
Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE	FORGET-ME-NOT
HELLIOTROPE	FRANGIPANI
JASMIN	OPOPONAX
WOOD VIOLET	SWEET BRIAR
JOCKEY CLUB	MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs,&c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.
WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 15th August, 1876.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,084

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—$6,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—$1,200,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prize Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building. Secretary

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOP SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP "52, Storke-road, N.E., BITTERS.
HOP June 7, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better ; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that we have she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "H. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure, and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medical herbs, and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day ; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name an
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRADDS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—
To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 23	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 12	Quarterly	" 16
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2
Third do.	" 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per line
Second do.	4 " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

* *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* * — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & C°.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take
TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
FOR
CONSTIPATION.
Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.
Sold by all Chemists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

BOMBAY RACES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

CHEAP. THEY ARE IN STOCK. **GOOD.**
WARRANTED.

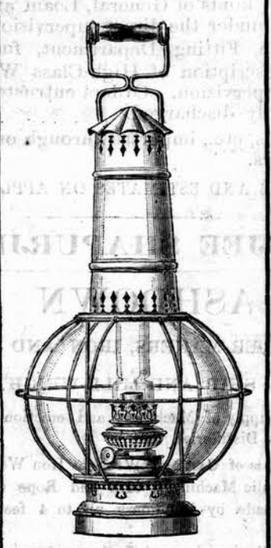
In White Metal case, Rs. 50 Rs.
In Sterling Silver case, Rs. 70 Rs.
In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. 175 Rs.

In White Metal case, Rs. 50 Rs.
In Sterling Silver case, Rs. 70 Rs.
In 18-Carat Gold case, Rs. 175 Rs.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY (ESTABLISHED 1866).
MANUFACTORY: LOCLE, SWITZERLAND (ESTABLISHED 1814).

LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LAMPS, STORMPROOF.**
SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° *F.T.* (best quality).



ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LANTERNS, STORMPROOF.**
KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.

☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

LAMP WAREHOUSE OF **R. DITMAR,**
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
Fort, 69, Esplanade Road (late 28, Medows Street).

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

For gross, not Cases extra. Cash, f.o.b.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER
To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 8 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,
Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co
206, G^t PORTLAND St LONDON
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED
ROOT STEAM BOILER
WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.
FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,
and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the Channels or Biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE SHOULDER, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DISTURBED SLEEP, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., have their specific in Dr. R. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1859.
It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.
In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.
☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.
Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. R. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of R. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance,
THREE GOLD MEDALS
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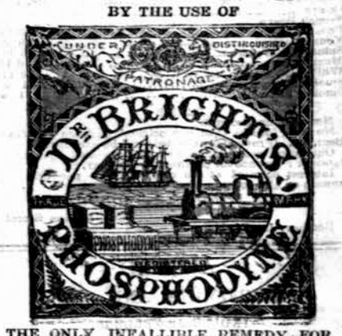

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